AUGUST 1888.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boat and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, & Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed and published at the "*Bombay Gazette*" Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,389 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY AUGUST 18, 1888.

CHAMPAGNE.
VEUVE BINET FILS & CIE.
OF RHEIMS.
Shipped by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
All Connoisseurs of Champagne should taste this. We are confident they will be more than satisfied with the quality, and surprised only at its moderate price.
A sample free to Mess or Club.
RS. 66. RS. 66

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

VARIOUS improvements having been made for the greater convenience and comfort of passengers travelling in *the second saloon*, special attention is drawn to the *advantageous terms* on which *excellent accommodation* to and from Europe can now be obtained.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	Tuesday.
B.L. THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	21st Aug.
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	28th „
B.L. CLYDE	4124	800	W. D. Mudie	4th Sept.
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	11th „
				Friday.
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	21st Sept.
SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	28th „
B.L. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. Worcester	5th Oct.
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	12th „
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	C. R. Edwards	19th „
SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	26th „
B.L. ROME	5011	1,000	A. W. Adamson	2nd Nov.
ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. E. Browne	9th „
B.L. ARCADIA	6500	1500	W. B. Andrews	16th „
SIAM	3041	500	H. Weighell	23rd „
B.L. GANGES	4196	800	E. Stewart	30th „

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Steamers will be despatched as above on or about:— 29th August, 12th and 26th September, and fortnightly thereafter.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th August, 1888.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates to Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE:

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	29th Aug	10th Oct.
PO			10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European servants and native ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100 respectively, inclusive of food, if of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.		To sail.
BISAGNO	...	on the 25th August, 1888.
STURA	...	on the 15th September, 1888.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 2nd Aug., 1888.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
MARIA TERESA (late TITANIA)	G. Costanzo	4,200	600	7th Sept.
POSEIDON	S. Morsa	4,600	650	9th Oct.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail.
AMPHITRITE	L. Lemessich	4,600	650	14th Sept. 1888.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER.
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 2nd May, 1888.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Commander.	Ton.	H.P.	To Sail.
ARMENIA	R. Garrick	3035	480	6th Sept.

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and every Comfort for First-Class Passengers.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 29th June, 1888. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibars' s.s. "SWORDSMAN," 1,124 tons, will sail as above on or about the 27th instant. For Freight and passage apply to—

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Samuel Street, 3rd August, 1888. Agents.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1888.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1888 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the immense progress made by the city in recent years.

The new buildings, which have added in the course of the year just closed over six lakhs to the value of the property on the books of the Municipal Corporation for [illegible]poses, are in themselves striking evidence of the continuous growth of Bombay.

While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide now gives for the first time a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations. The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co., Establishment, East Street, Poona.
SABHOY CURSETJEE BHOWNUGREE, Bhownugree Street, Surat.

Just Published. Post free for 12 one-anna stamps

NEW MEDICAL WORK ON MARRIAGE. By a Physician of many years practice, a practical guide to young men before entering the married state; with plain instructions for the speedy [illegible] of all disqualifications and impediments which [illegible] happiness therein.—[illegible] Medical [illegible], 14, [illegible] Court, Holborn, London, W. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd August, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons (at 11 a.m., on 19th instant, after arrival of Outward English Mails), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on THURSDAY, 23rd August, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "ORIENTAL," 1,496 tons, on THURSDAY, 6th September, at noon.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,978 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, the 29th August, at noon.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 17th August, 1888. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING AGENCY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any part of India by any route across the Continent, and to all parts of the Globe. Reductions to Family Parties and Missionaries.

Interpreters meet Steamers at all Chief Continental Ports

Through Booking *via* Japan, America, Australia, &c.

Pamphlet and full particulars post free.

THOMAS COOK AND SON,
RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.
Calcutta: 11, Old Court-House Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE
at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Eugene Cliquot Extra	Rs. 51 0	...
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	„ 53 0	56 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 61 0	„ 64 0
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE, SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES		
Laubenheimer	Rs. ..	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	..	„ 19 0
Niersteiner	„ 19 0	—
Leibfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	—
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Johanisberger	„ 35 0	—
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	...
PORT WINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „	„ 22 0	—
Superior „	„ 26 0	—
Most Superior Old Red Port	„ 30 0	—
Most Particular Reserved Old Port	„ 36 0	—
Extra Old Pale Invalid	„ 42 0	—
CLARETS. From MESSRS. H. & O. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julian Medoc	„ 14 0	—
Les Canons	„ 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	—
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	„ 21 0	—
From MUNZER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	„ 15 0	—
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	—
Chateau LaRose	„ 28 0	—
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASE.		
Carlowitz	Rs. 14 0	„ 15 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. ...	Rs. 14 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 14 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
Chateau Mouton	„ 32	„ 34 0
Haut Sauterne	„ 29 0	„ 31 0
BRANDY.		
B. Montrose ***	Rs. 18 0	..
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	„ 21 0	..
A. Doignon Fils & Co.	„ 24 0	..
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 29 0	..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	..
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy ***	„ 37 0	..
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Chambertin	Rs. 28 0	
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky **	Rs. 21 8	
„ *	„ 22 8	
Cairndhu Blend *	„ 18 0	
BEER.		
Bass & Co.'s Light Bitter Ale by Stone & Son	Rs. 6 6	4 6
Bavarian Export Beer	„ 6 4	„ ..
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	„ 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„ 3 12
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Barbera	„ 14 0	..
SUNDRIES.		
French Vermouth	Rs. 15 0	..
Italian do. Finest	„ 18 0	..
Finest Kum mel	„ 30 0	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 2½ to 3½	0 11	per lb.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

	Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin 1 4

From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins Rs.	Small Tins. Rs.
Asparagus	..	„ 0 10
Celery	...	„ 0 10
Spinage in Water	...	„ 0 10
Mushrooms	...	„ 0 12
White Cabbage	...	„ 0 12
Small Sausages	...	„ 1 8
Smoked Sausages	...	„ 1 6
Liver Sausages	...	„ 1 4
Frankfort Sausages	—	„ 1 4
Cervelatwurst	—	„ 1 0

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wine, Beer, &c., (provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.
Bombay, 29th June, 1888.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM TABLETS.

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

A BOON TO MEN. Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY LOST VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by *local absorption*, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application.
The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 249½, High Holborn, LONDON.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing [illegible]ermanent Cure. It is the only real specific fo[illegible]eumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from [illegible] blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywher[illegible] 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BEERS AND STOUT.

	Per doz. Bottles. Rs. a.	Cash. Half Bottles. Rs. a.
BASS'S BEER, by Foster and Son	6 12	4 12
Do. L. G. A. Foster and Son	6 4	4 4
Do. by Stone and Son	6 4	4 4
CANTERBURY ALE, Johnson's	6 4	4 4
PILSENER BEER, Bright and Sparkling	6 0	4 0
GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT, by Foster and Son	6 12	4 12
Do. do. do. by Burke & Co.	6 12	4 12
DEVONSHIRE CIDER, by Foster and Son	8 0	5 8
BASS'S BEER in Kilderkins	33 0 each	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHAMPAGNES OF KNOWN BRANDS.

	Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.	Per doz. Pints. Rs. a
F. Giesler and Co. for India Brand	56 0	30 8
Perrier Jouet's Finest Dry	55 0	30 0
Do. Reserve Cuvee	62 0	34 0
Heidesieck's Dry Monopole	64 0	35 0
Roederer's "Reserve"	65 0	...

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

JAMS.
KEILLERS BEST MANUFACTURE.

APPLE.
BLACK CURRANT.
DAMSON.
GOOSEBERRY.
GREENGAGE.
PLUM.
RASPBERRY & CURRANT.
RED CURRANT.
STRAWBERRY.

Per Tin, Annas 7.
APRICOT & CHERRY, Per Tin, Annas 9.

TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.

NEILGHERRY TEAS.
KODANAAD ESTATES.

MR. NEUBERG begs to announce that he has been appointed Sole Agent in Bombay for the above TEAS, and is instructed to offer them at the following prices, which will be found to be considerably under former quotations for the same brands:—

TRADE MARK.
K. T. E (in a triangle).

Awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas and first-class certificates. Over 20,000 1lb. packets sold in Madras, in 6 months.

Orange Pekoe	Re. 1	8	0	per lb.
Pekoe	„ 1	4	0	„
Pekoe Souchong	„ 1	0	0	„
Souchong	„ 0	14	0	„
Mixture (Congou)	„ 0	9	6	„

J. NEUBERG—BOMBAY

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & CO.—CALCUTTA.

PACKAGES for MESSES, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

SHIPPING.—GOODS, PACKAGES and BAGGAGE shipped and INSURANCE effected when requested.

PIANOFORTES.

A FEW PIANOFORTES taken in exchange and put into thorough repair are now offered for sale.

At lowest Cash Prices or on the Hire Purchase System.

1 Plain Square	by	Schroder	Rs. 250
2 „	„	Soundy	„ 275
3 „	„	Collard and Collard	„ 325
4 Semi-Grand	„	Erard	„ 360
5 Plain Square	„	Maud	„ 250
9 „	„	Doener	„ 650
7 Semi-Grand	„	Broadwood	„ 400
8 Cottage Piano with folding Keyboard by Chappel.			„ 300

MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines on Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette Press*. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 3 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

[illegible] arrangements for [illegible]
For further particulars apply to the Manager, [illegible] the Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

TREACHER'S "GLENLIVET." WHISKY.

IS a blend of the finest HIGHLAND WHISKIES of a particularly delicate aroma and flavour.

Rs. 24 per dozen.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

INVALID'S PORTS.
CUTLER PALMER & CO.S
INVALID'S PORT, *GOLD CAPSULE.*

FREE FROM ADULTERATION.

"How great the crime, how flagrant the abuse,
T' adulterate generous wine with noxious juice."

OF ALL RETAILERS. OF ALL RETAILERS.

CERTIFICATE.

LONDON, 13th February, 1888.

I hereby certify that I have carefully examined two bottles of Port Wine labelled CUTLER, PALMER & CO., INVALID'S PORT," and from the result of my analysis, as stated in the Analytical Report, I am of opinion that the Wine is free from adulteration and is a good sound wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.,
Public Analyst for the Parishes of Kensington and St. George, Hanover Square,
Member of the Society of Public Analysts and of the Council of the Sanitary Institute.

ANALYTICAL REPORT.

I am of opinion that the Wine is free from artificial colouring matters, and preservatives or other adulterants, and that it is a sound and wholesome Port.

(Sd.) CHARLES E. CASSAL, F.I.C., F.C.S.

Rs. 28-8 per Dozen.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO. BOMBAY
IMPORTERS OF PURE OPORTO WINE.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.,
OPTICIANS.

Supply the finest PEBBLE SPECTACLES and EYE-GLASSES at Reasonable Prices.

FINEST BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
Concave or Convex for Short or Long Sight.

		Rs. a.
MOUNTED in neat NICKEL or ALUMINIUM FRAMES, single pin, turn pin, or curl-side (infinitely superior to the common blued steel mounted glasses)	per pair	6 0
MOUNTED in SOLID HALL MARKED SILVER FRAMES, single pin, turn pin, or curl-side	„	12 0
MOUNTED in SOLID 18ct. GOLD FRAMES, single pin	„	27 0
MOUNTED in SOLID 18ct. GOLD FRAMES, turn pin, or curl-side	„	30 4
FINEST BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPRING DOUBLE-FOLDING EYE-GLASSES.		
MOUNTED in SOLID SILVER GILT FRAMES	per pair	12 0
MOUNTED in SOLID 18ct. GOLD FRAMES	„	27 0
MOUNTED in MOTHER-O'-PEARL FRAMES, for the *hand*, Ladies'	„	15 0
MOUNTED in TORTOISE SHELL FRAMES, for the *hand*, Ladies	„	20 0
FRAMELESS EYE-GLASSES, with folding Spring	„	4 8

A few Miscellaneous Tortoise Shell, Mounted Single and Double Eye-Glasses, at half prices.

SINGLE EYE-GLASSES.		
WITH ROUGHENED RIM and HOLE for Cord	each	2 0
EYE-GLASS CORDS.		
SILVER-PLATED WIRE	each	0 4
GILT-PLATED WIRE	„	0 4
SILK CORDS, thin	„	0 4
SILK CORDS, thick	„	0 6
SILK CORDS, extra quality	„	0 8
EYE PROTECTORS OR PRESERVERS. Finest quality Glasses.		
GOGGLES, with Wire Gauze Side, Velvet Border, Elastic Head Band, and first quality, Smoke or Neutral-tinted Glasses, in neat Case	per pair	1 12
GLOBULAR OR SPOON-SHAPED EYE-PRESERVERS, mounted in neat Nickel-Plated Frames, with first quality light blue, dark-blue, neutral-tinted, light Smoke, or dark Smoke Glasses, in neat Case		4 0
D. OR HORSE-SHOE SHAPED EYE PRESERVERS, with sidepieces, mounted in neat Nickel-Plated Frames, with first quality light-blue, dark-blue, neutral-tinted light Smoke, or dark Smoke Glasses	per pair in neat Case	4 0
GLOBULAR OR SPOON-SHAPED FOLDING EYE-PRESERVERS, mounted in neat Nickel-Plated Perfection Frames, with first first quality light-blue, dark-blue, neutral tinted-light Smoke or dark Smoke Glasses	per pair in neat Case	4 0
WIRE GAUZE OR RAILWAY EYE PRESERVERS, mounted in best blued Steel Frames with fine wire Gauze sides and with or without Velvet borders, in neat Case		4 0
SPARE PEBBLE LENSES.		
CONCAVE OR CONVEX	per pair	4 0
SPARE SPECTACLE AND EYE-GLASS FRAMES.		
STEEL, single or turn pin	each	2 0
NICKEL, single, turn pin, or curl-side	„	2 8
ALUMINIUM, single	„	2 8
SILVER, solid pure	„	8 0
GOLD, 18ct., single	„	23 0
GOLD, 18ct., turn pin	„	26 0
GOLD, 18ct., curl-side	„	26 0
GOLD, 18ct., EYE-GLASS, FRAMES handsomely engraved	„	23 0
SPARE CASES.		
MOROCCO LEATHER, frogmouth and tuck	each	0 8
SOLID ENGLISH LEATHER, brown or purple coloured, pull-off tops	„	1 0
NICKEL-PLATED Metal Cases with catch	„	2 0
MOROCCO LEATHER, best quality, Silk and Velvet lined to snap	„	2 0
VELVET COVERED CHATELAINE, Cases, with polished Steel Chain and Hook for Ladies	„	3 0
MOROCCO LEATHER frogmouth for EYE-GLASS FOLDERS	„	0 8
MOROCCO or RUSSIAN Leather soft flat for EYE-GLASSES or FOLDERS	„	0 8

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LACE BROOCHES.—Many light, delicate, fanciful variations on the homely theme of the pin, hearts, and darts, transfixed insects, arrows, horse shoes, tennis bats, swallows, lizards, sprays, &c., Rs. 12 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

GEM RINGS.—A choice and extensive assortment, Diamond Rings, for ladies or gentlemen, Half Hoop, Solitaire, Marquise, or Cluster, at prices varying according to weight and quality. A beautiful collection of Ruby and Diamond rings, Rs. 60 to 1,000, carefully selected and artistically set hoops and clusters of Diamonds in combination with Emeralds, Sapphires, Opals, Pearls, & Turquoise.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

PORTE BONHEUR BANGLES.—Gold with small jewelled Horseshoe, Rs. 50; gold with Diamond Duck, Rs. 45; without gems, various patterns, Rs. 32 to 80.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CEDAR PENCILHOLDERS.—Gold, Rs. 34; Silver, Rs. 8.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

CUCKOO CLOCKS.—With spring movements, Rs. 70 to 90.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

ARTIFICIAL HUMAN EYES.—Matched to a nicety.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SOLID SILVER PLATE.—Presentation articles, such as Cups, Tankards, Salvers, Breakfast, and Tea Services, Inkstands, Cigar and Cigarette cases, Fish Servers, Napkin Rings, &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—A good plain glass, height 5½ in. Diameter of object lens 2½ in. Black japanned and Morocco. In solid black leather case with shoulderstrap, Rs. 45.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE ROVER SAFETY BICYCLE.—Weldless Steel Tube framework; Ball Bearings to both wheels and crankshaft; hollow forks; adjustable patent spring; new patent Chain; best red rubber tires; adjustable step and footrest; Lamplugh and Brown's patent saddle; enamelled black; all bright parts nickelled; front wheel, 32 in. to 36 in., hind wheel 30 in., geared up to any height desired, Rs. 320.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE SYMPHONIUM.—14 in. square, 7½ high, with 12-music discs, Rs. 110.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

THE AUTOMATIC WATCH.—Indicates the progress of time by automatic changes of figures instead of by the movement of hands. Nickel, Rs. 45; Silver, Rs. 80, 85; gold, Rs. 225, 275.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Rs. 780.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE STEAM-HAMMER CLOCK.—The movements of the vertical Pendulum represent the action of a steam-hammer and the illusion is rendered complete by the reproduction of the entire machine in an elegant combination of nickelled and gilt bronze: on stand with glass dome, Rs. 220.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

THE CAMPAIGN WATCH, strong, accurate, reliable, full value. Nickel, Rs. 35; Silver, Rs. 50.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES in Electroplated-ware designed for presentation, a truly magnificent assortment now on view.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

POCKET MOUNTAIN ANEROIDS.—Cased in silver, indicate the altitudes attained in ascending mountains up to 20,000 feet, Rs. 80.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

18-CT GOLD TASSELLED CHAINS FOR LADIES.—A large number of new patterns for selection, each prettier than the other, Rs. 45 to Rs. 120.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SMALL GOLD WATCHES FOR LADIES.—Elegantly cased and ornamented, Rs. 50 to Rs. 250.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

DIAMOND BOUTON EARRINGS, set with perfectly matched brilliants of the purest water, Rs. 250 to Rs. 1,000.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER CHRISTENING MUGS.—Elaborately decorated with a plain panel left for inscription, in cases, Rs. 40 to 60.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

SILVER PAPER-CUTTER and BOOK-MARK, with or without pencil case, an attractive and useful little gift, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 6.—MARCKS & Co., Ld.

INDESTRUCTIBLE THIMBLES, with steel or stone tops and ornamental borders partially gilt, Re. 1-8 to Rs. 4.—MARCKS and Co., Ld.

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CLOCK MANUFACTURERS.

DRAW the attention of the Public to the following list of HIGH CLASS CLOCKS and TIMEPIECES, especially suitable for presentation.

Torsion pendulum, 400 day timepiece, with mechanism visible, in various sizes—Rs. 80 to Rs 500. These require winding once a year only.

The Wind Mill Timepiece, an exact representation in oxydized and gilded bronze, it includes also an aneroid, and two thermometers, Fahrenheit and Centigrade, respectively, the sails revolve making it an attractive and interesting present—Rs 260.

The Steam Hammer Clock, a faithful model, oxydized and gilt, the perpendicular movement of the pendulum, illustrating the hammer—Rs. 220.

The Lighthouse, in gilt and nickel, with aneroid and two thermometers, the revolving lantern presenting each in turn instead of the flash light by separate mechanism—Rs. 250.

The Steam Engine, in various forms, closely imitating with fly wheels, pistons, shafts, cranks, governors, boilers, &c., with aneroids and thermometers in addition to the timepiece—Rs. 200 to Rs. 300.

All the above prices include stand and glass domes.

Clock repairs executed by competent workmen.

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POONA FANCY DRESS BALL.
FANCY COSTUMES!!!

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, LIMITED, invite special attention to their LARGE COLLECTION OF COLOURED PLATES, comprising the NEWEST DESIGNS in FANCY COSTUMES which have been SPECIALLY SELECTED for the present SEASON, and are on view at their POONA EASTABLISHMENT. The greatest care is given to ACCURACY in details, S. & A., Ld., being in a position to carry out in its entirety ANY STYLE or COSTUME, and the HIGHEST FINISH may be RELIED on.

ESTIMATES FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

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DRESS-MAKERS, MILLINERS, AND LADIES' OUTFITTERS.
BOMBAY AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SHIPMENTS. "NOW" LANDING NEW GOODS!!!
FOR THE "POONA SEASON" IN ALL DEPARTMENTS

The BEST VALUE in INDIA. IMPORTANT NOTICE. Purchasers for CASH secure the FULL [illegible] their position [illegible] 12½ PER CENT. SPECIAL DISCOUNT.

HOAR & CO., OUTFITTERS [illegible]

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CONTRACTORS FOR ARMY [illegible]
BELLASIS ROAD, [illegible]
ESTABLISHED [illegible]

Made to order at the [illegible]
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FIRE ENGINE HOSE AND BUCKETS.

Always on hand a large Stock of BUFFALO and COW HIDES, pit-tanned and dressed (only if required) suitable for Belting Harness and Laces.

Also COUNTRY BASILS AND ROLLER SKINS.

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MY LATEST NOVELTY IN CIGARS.
Rs. 5 per Box of 50.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

ARTISTIC NOVELTIES AND CURIOSITIES.

A SELECT LOT of IVORY NISHKIS just to hand, beautifully and quaintly carved.

Also a large and splendid selection of Japanese and Chinese Artistic ware always on hand for inspection at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES to make room for fresh goods.

Just unpacked Fresh Dry Ginger in Crystallized Sugar in two lb. tins, very nice and palatable.

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THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the label without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

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AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
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Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S Essence or Fluid Extract of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA.

Is the only preparation recognised by the Faculty as a wonderful Purifier of the Human Blood.

Those suffering from the effects of Tropical Climates, such as Torpid Liver, Attenuation of Body, Eruptions, Debility, Lassitude, &c., &c., will by taking this Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla, soon find relief and, ultimately, a cure.

It is asserted on *reliable* authority that by taking a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.

"We recommend your RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—SIR R. MARTIN.

The late Lord Clyde, writing for WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA, says, "I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts, from anxiety and fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA cured me of a Torpid Liver when all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

CAUTION.—See that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark, AT THE BOTTOM OF THE BOTTLE.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON, 270 Regent Street, LONDON, W.

AGENTS.—TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., [illegible] AND Co., BOLTON AND [illegible] Co., [illegible] and Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.
THE 3RD CONCERT OF THE SEASON
WILL BE GIVEN
ON THURSDAY, 23RD AUGUST.
in the TOWN HALL,
when will be performed
BARNETT'S CANTATA.
THE ANCIENT MARINER.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Reserved Seats .... Rs. 3.
Unreserved Seats .... „ 2.
TICKETS may be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., on and after MONDAY, 20th inst.
Performance to Commence at 9 p. m.
Carriages may be ordered for 10-30 p. m.
C. M. MOBERLY,
Honorary Secretary.

WALER HORSES TO ARRIVE.

HIGH-BRED AUSTRALIAN HORSES AND RACING PONIES, IMPORTED DIRECT FROM MELBOURNE, SPECIALLY SELECTED FOR THE BOMBAY MARKET.

STEAMER "BOTHWELL CASTLE," due Bombay end of August, will land several very handsome up standing pairs, CARRIAGE HORSES—a splendid selection of CHARGERS, HUNTERS, and HACKS; a few RACING PONIES and POLO PONIES, 13-2 and under. Will be on view on the Colaba Causeway (opposite Tramway Stables). Enquiries, before arrival, are permitted to the Bombay Tramway Company, Limited.

C. G. BALDOCK.
Bombay, 14th August, 1888.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite passenger Steamer CITY OF CARTHAGE, 2,650 tons, Captain W. M. GREIVE, will SAIL from Bombay for Liverpool on or about 2nd Sept. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two berth cabins, the (on deck), baths, punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 17th August, 1888.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 12th September, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for 3, 6, and 9 months, delivered at specially reduced rates.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued including railway fare from Marseilles to London.
On the day of sailing a STEAM LAUNCH will CONVEY PASSENGERS and their LUGGAGE free on board.
For freight, passage, &c. Apply to
A. SIMEON.
Agent.
29, Esplanade Road.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 21st instant (being a public HOLIDAY under the "Negotiable Instruments Act.")

BANK OF BOMBAY.
THE BANK, the PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, and the GOVERNMENT SAVINGS' BANK will be CLOSED on TUESDAY, the 21st instant, on account of a PUBLIC HOLIDAY.
JAS. H. SLIGHT,
Officiating Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, [illegible] August, 1888.

HYDRAULIC COTTON PRESS MACHINERY.

FOR SALE.
A COMPLETE NEW PRESSING PLANT by NASMYTH WILSON & Co., consisting of Half Press, Finishing Press, Engines, Boiler and accessories, all of the latest design with most recent improvements.
This machinery is capable of pressing 25 to 28 bales per hour.
DELIVERY CAN BE GIVEN AT ONCE.
Apply to
F. W. SHALLIS, Engineer,
9, Marine Street, Bombay.

THE CYCLOSTYLE.
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.
A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply BOMBAY GAZETTE Office,
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GRINDLAY, GROOM Co.—BOMBAY.
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BANKERS and AGENTS to MEMBERS of H. M. SERVICES, REGIMENTS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS, and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept.
FIXED DEPOSITS received.
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BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co. London.
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INVESTMENTS and SALES made in STOCKS and SHARES.
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SUPPLIES of every description procured.
Terms and particulars upon application.
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INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies steam-boats and Dák companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.
BOMBAY,
1888.
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FEE.
Day Students Rs. 3 per month, payable in advance.
Evening Students Rs. 1 per month payable in advance.
The Fee covers one Technological group with its complimentary Science, Subjects, and Laboratory practice.
THE SESSION CONSISTS OF TWO TERMS.
The first term will commence on the second Monday in November (*i.e.*, the 12th November 1888), and will end on the third Saturday in April (*i.e.*, the 20th April 1889.)
The second term will commence on the second Monday in June (*i.e.*, the 10th June 1889,) and will end on the third Saturday in September (*i.e.*, the 21st September 1889.)
PROVISIONAL ARRANGEMENTS are being made to start the Day Classes for Mechanical Drawing on the 1st of September, and they will be carried through to the 1st term, which will commence on the 12th of November, 1888. It is also intended that Steam and Physics classes should be opened about the 1st of October and continued as above until the beginning of the 1st term. Arrangements for Evening Classes will be hereafter settled.
Further information respecting the Technological Cotton Class of the Ripon Textile School and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Technical Mechanical Engineering School will be published as soon as arrangements are completed.
Printed forms of further details showing the Time Table, Text Books, &c., necessary for the various Sessions and all other particulars and information can be obtained on application by letter to the Principal at the Institute.
N. B.—Application for admission and fees for the first quarter in advance will be received at the Institute on the [illegible], [illegible], and 25th instant.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.
THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 28th August, 1888, at 5-30 p.m.
JAS. B. HAWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay Club, 23rd July, 1888.

SAPPHIRES! SAPPHIRES!! SAPPHIRES!!!
NOTICE is hereby given that 3 boxes each containing 1,300 tolas of rough uncut Sapphire Stones, namely:
400 Tolas First quality.
500 „ 2nd „
900 „ 3rd „
Will be sold on the 8th September, 1888, and three consecutive days. Intending buyers may attend at Jammu, where the sales take place. For further particulars apply to
SECRETARY to PRIME MINISTER of H. H. the MAHARAJA of JAMMU and KASHMIR.

"RANGOON GAZETTE."
THE MOST POPULAR DAILY IN BURMA.
GUARANTEED.—Double the circulation of any other paper in the province.
☞ Under special arrangements the "Rangoon Gazette" is the only paper to which all Government advertisements and new rules and regulations affecting the province, as well as most Municipal advertisements and proceedings, are sent for publication.

INDIAN COOKERY.—LOCAL.
BY AN ANGLO-INDIAN.
An edition Revised and Enlarged. 155 pages, large 8 vol., containing over 400 recipes, for Soups, Fish, Roasts, Stews, made Dishes, Vegetables, Salads, Sauces, Curries, Balchows, Chutnies, Pickles, Pastries, Fruit-stews, Puddings, Cakes, 'Xmas Sweets, Jams, Jellies, Preserves, &c., &c., with chapters on Domestic Economy, Kitchen Requisites, Marketing, &c., &c.
Price, Rs. 2, or interleaved for MS. additions, Rs. 2-8. Postage, 2 annas extra.
Sold at the BOMBAY TRACT AND BOOK SOCIETY, COOPER, MADON & Co., and SUNDER PANDURANG, Booksellers, Bombay.

SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, Limited.
THE FIRST GENERAL MEETING of the Company will be held in accordance with the provision of Section 75 of the Indian Companies Act, 1882, at SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN Company's premises, 67, Apollo Street, on SATURDAY, the 25th August, 1888, at 4-30 p.m., when the following business will be brought before the meeting:—
Report of the Directors.
Appointment of Directors.
Appointment of Auditor.
By Order of the Directors,
MRS. SOUTHWELL PIPER,
Manager.
Bombay, 10th August, 1888.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.
HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.
And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.
Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.
JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE.
Hon. Secretaries.
3, Church Gate Street, Fort.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING & WEAVING CO., Limited.
NOTICE.
THE SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Henshaw's Buildings, Marine Street, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 18th August, 1888, at 1 p. m., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—
1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th June, 1888.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To appoint a Director in place of the one retiring by rotation.
4. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year, and to fix their remuneration.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 13th to 18th August, 1888, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Directors,
P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 6th August, 1888.

BHAVNAGAR GONDAL JUNAGAD PORBANDAR RAILWAY.
NOTICE.
THE BHAVNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY being in process of connection with the Ports of Verawal and Porbandar, and it being intended to work the combined system of Railways under one administration, the name has, with the approval of Government, been enlarged to the BHAVNAGAR GONDAL JUNAGAD PORBANDAR RAILWAY.
Subject to the sanction of the Governor-General in Council being received, it is intended to OPEN the Jetalsar Junagad Section of the B. G. J. P. Railway for public traffic, on the 1st September, 1888.
Passenger Train service will be as given below:—

Up.	Mixed. A. M.	Mixed. P. M.
Jetalsar Junction Departure	9 0	10 20
Junagad Arrival	10 30	11 50
Down.	**Mixed. A. M.**	**Mixed. P. M.**
Junagad Departure	4 0	3 40
Jetalsar Junction Arrival	5 31	5 10

By order,
CHARLES CARROLL,
Traffic Superintendent.
Traffic Supdt's Office, Ghadechi, 12th August, 1888.

NEW STATIONERY
CAN BE HAD AT
The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE,
(NEXT TO THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL.)

NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8	0	per ream.
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8	0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—extra thick, large octavo	8	0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, GREEN REP—Albert size	7	0	„
THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5	8	„
THICK SATIN, SUPERFINE, CREAM LAID—Albert size	3	0	„
BANK LARGE POST, Cream wove, very tough and good Post paper	2	8	„
Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2	8	„
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2	8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5."	2	0	„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

ENVELOPES.

	Rs.	a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP, to match "Albert"	1	4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY,	1	4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1	8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, NEUTRAL GREY REP—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1	8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Green Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1	4	„
"VELLUM," strong, thick, and unglazed	2	3	per 250
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, cream	4	12	per 1,000
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4	8	„
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4	0	„
RAILWAY BUFF	2	0	„
"ADVERTISER," No. 4	1	14	„
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1	12	„
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1	10	„
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1	8	per 250
"GLOBE, No. 7, extra large	0	13	„
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0	8	„

STATIONERY.
IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

	Rs.	a.	
OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2	8	each.
"APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0	12	„
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1	0	

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.
Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 18th August, 1888, at 2-30 P. M., to transact the following business:—
1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance-Sheet, made up to 30th June, 1888.
2nd.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Director in the place of the retiring one who is eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration for the current year.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 20th August to 1st September, 1888, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board,
JEEWANDASS & Co,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.
TENDERS are invited for the supply of 1,100 tons, of Moulmein Teak Squared Log Timber, under four separate Specifications, for delivery at the Company's Locomotive Depot, Parel, Bombay.
The Specifications and Forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
Tenders must be made in strict accordance with the Specifications, and independently of each other, and no Tender will be entertained in which the Company's conditions have been altered.
Tenders must be sealed and superscribed "Tender for Teak Timber" and delivered at the Agent's Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (gunfire) WEDNESDAY, the 22nd August next, after which hour no Tender will be received.
Tenders must be accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000, or the Tender will not be received.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 23rd July 1888.

THE KAISER-I-HIND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Green Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 18th August, 1888, at 2 p.m., to transact the following business:—
1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the audited Balance-sheet, made up to 30th June, 1888.
2nd.—To sanction the payment of a Dividend.
3rd.—To elect Directors in the room of those retiring by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4th.—To appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration for the current year.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 19th August, 1888, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
JEEWANDASS MOOLJEE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 3rd August, 1888.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
FOR SALE.
THE Acting Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 29th August, Tenders for the purchase of any number out of 12 lots of dealwood packing case boards, and of any quantity up to an estimated weight of 13 tons zinc sheet linings and Hoop Iron, now lying in the Locomotive Works Yard, Parel, where the same may be viewed on application.
Tenders will not be entertained unless made upon the Company's Form (to be obtained from the undersigned) and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 50.
Payment must be made before delivery.
On notification of acceptance of Tender, the Purchaser will be required to make at once an advance payment of Rs. 100 per lot of Boards, and Rs. 100 per ton of zinc sheets as further security for the due fulfilment of the engagement, failing which the whole amount deposited in the first instance and advanced on acceptance of tender will be forfeited to the Company without the necessity of proving any actual loss to the Company by the transaction.
The Acting Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th August, 1888.

AUCTION SALE of the GOODWILL of the firm of Messrs. JAMES MACKINTOSH and COMPANY, of Bombay and London.
In consequence of the death of the late J. A. P. MACKINTOSH, the partnership formerly existing between him, CHABILDAS LULLOOBHOY, and J. R. K. JOHNSON as shipbrokers carrying on business at Bombay and London under the style of James Mackintosh and Company, has been DISSOLVED. The goodwill, name, and style of the old firm belonging to the estate of the said J. A. P. Mackintosh deceased, and will be offered for sale by Public Auction by order of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice of England by Mr. BOMANJEE DOSABHOY, Auctioneer, at the office of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, National Bank Building, Bombay, at 5 p. m., on THURSDAY, the 23rd of August, 1888. The said Chabildas Lulloobhoy and J. R. K. Johnson are entitled, and intend to carry on business as shipbrokers in Bombay and London on their own account, and will retain the partnership books. But the purchaser will be entitled to the exclusive use of the trade name of James Mackintosh and Company and to the goodwill offered for sale.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the office of the undersigned.
PAYNE, GILBERT, & SAYANI,
Solicitors for the Executrix of the said J. A. P. Mackintosh in London and for the Administrator of his estate in Bombay.
Bombay, 9th August, 1888.

DR. DE ROOS'
CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.
THE Alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.
This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also, all persons going to East or West Indies should provide themselves with this important article of health.
Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; whilst the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes with relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.
DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS
Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.
These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS
Are the most wonderful Pills in the World for all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. They do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harrassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the Vegetable Kingdom, may be taken with the utmost safety by the most delicate of either sex.
Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Billiousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them, and never leave home without them; an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d. 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.
Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed medicines may be obtained of all the principal Merchants in India.
AGENTS.—TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
N.B.—THE TRADE SUPPLIED.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,
BEING A
REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the [illegible] March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.
Bombay Gazette Office, Esplanade Road.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
TWO MINUTES FROM APOLLO BUNDER,
FORT, BOMBAY.

THE only Hotel in Bombay which has English IRON BEDSTEADS with SPRING MATTRESSES.
Fine views of Bombay's celebrated harbour with full access to sea-breeze.
TARIFF, Rs. 5 per day.

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR AUGUST 1888
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA & ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES
BULLOCK TRAINS & TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN CENTRAL, SOUTHERN, AND WESTERN INDIA
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
SHOWING EVERY RAILWAY STATION ON THE INDIAN LINES,
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Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for August has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged, and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, form a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

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BULSAR ... Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.
DEOLALEE ... Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
ALLAHABAD ... Railway Station.
CALCUTTA ... Kingabo ham & Co., and R [illegible] Bros.
LONDON ... G. Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.; Trubner & Co., [illegible]

INSURANCES

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	„ 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	„ 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,672,040-17-8 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.
Fire Premiums for 1882 .... £300,690
„ 1885 .... £388,156
„ 1886 .... £355,039
LIFE BRANCH.
NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods to ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,257,609
GROWTHS OF FUNDS.

1871	£2,196,972 15 8	1881	£4,673,299 5 1
1876	£3,494,930 1 4	1886	£5,673,040 17 8

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum-street.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE
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BOMB BRAN OF T ROYAL IATI

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Gymkhana Cricket: Civil *vs.* Military. (Return.)
Southern Mahratta Spinning and Weaving Company, 1 p.m.
Kaiser-i-Hind Fire Insurance Company, 2 p.m.
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, 2-30 p.m.
Concert, Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Victoria Gardens, 8-30 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The Ellora (s), arrived yesterday from Port Louis.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Malda (s), for Calcutta; and Knight of St. George (s), Dunkirk.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic for the week ending 28th ultimo was 54,249 maunds, and in money Rs. 8,812.

ROBBING A CHILD OF ITS ORNAMENTS.—A Hindoo lad, named Nagoo Bickis, was on Thursday coaxed away by an old woman from the Goojree Bazaar at Byculla, and robbed of two silver bangles, valued at Rs. 10. The boy was found by the police wandering about Arthur Road on Malabar Hill, where it appears the old woman had left him and decamped.

IS RAIN SPECULATION GAMBLING?—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Frere, acting Public Prosecutor, applied to Mr. Crawley-Boevey for a summons against Narotumdas Atmaram and Hemchund Khimjee for keeping a common gaming-house under section 4 of Act 17 of 1887. Mr. Frere explained that the accused kept a *sutta* saloon where rain speculators met and gambled. His Worship readily granted a summons, remarking that the matter was one of great public importance. The police were granted power to seize the betting books and records in the place, and the case was adjourned for a fortnight.

DISHONEST RAILWAY PORTERS.—Lukao Ramnak and Hurry Balloo, G. I. P. Railway porters, attached to the Dadur Railway Station, were yesterday charged, before Mr. P. Ryan, the former with stealing six pieces of leather, valued at Rs. 7, the property of the G. I. P. Railway Company, on Wednesday, the 15th instant, and the latter with receiving the same, knowing it to have been stolen. Accused No. 2 was arrested by a policeman, named Bhugwan Vishram, while conveying the stolen leather to his house, and from a statement made by him accused No. 1 was arrested immediately after. They were both convicted, No. 1 was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment and No. 2 to fourteen days.

THEFT OF GOLD ORNAMENTS.—Goostad Seriah, Dhondia Fakeer, Kanji Androwan, and Assadally Abdoolally were yesterday brought up on remand and charged by Inspector Briscoe, before Mr. P. Ryan, accused No. 1 with having, on the 12th June last, stolen a gold chain, a gold ring set with an emerald, a pair of gold earrings set with precious stones, and a gold brooch, the whole valued at Rs. 180, the property of Kaikhusroo Rustomjee, from his house at Dadur, and accused Nos. 2, 3, and 4 with dishonestly receiving portions of the property, knowing them to have been stolen. On the date in question accused No. 1, who was about four years ago in the service of complainant, was found in the house on complainant's return from work, when he produced a packet of sugar, stating that it was sent by complainant's mother. The complainant received the sugar, and accused No 1 left the premises. Immediately after on going into his room, complainant found some artificial flowers which were kept in his cupboard lying on the ground, and on opening the cupboard found several things in it disarranged and the four articles of gold jewellery missing. He immediately suspected the accused and reported the matter to the police. The culprit evaded arrest up to the 9th instant, when he was arrested, and from statements made by him the whole of the property was recovered from the other three accused. They were all convicted. Accused No. 1 was sentenced to two years' and No. 2 to one year's rigorous imprisonment, and accused No. 3 was fined Rs. 50 and No. 4 Rs. 30.

SOUTER MEMORIAL FUND.

GENTLEMEN desirous of subscribing to the above Fund will oblige by kindly paying the amounts of their subscription at their early convenience to the Bank of Bombay.

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August 17, 1888.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colaba. In. cts.
Previously registered.	49 34	44 2	49 4	48 26
Aug. 16, Thursday	......	......	......	0 29
„ 17, Friday	0 40	0 23	0 6	......
Total	49 74	44 25	49 10	48 55
Total corresponding date of last year	70 59	71 50	67 90	65 22

CALENDAR—AUGUST, 1888.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon .... August 21st, 9h. 11·6m., p.m.
Last Quarter .... „ 29th, 7h. 9·6m., p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise. H. M.	Sun-set. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 18	Petetti, *Kadmi* Zoroastrian's New Year's Day. Gymkhana Cricket: Civil *vs.* Military, (return.) Southern Maharatta S. & W. Co., Meeting, 1 p.m. Kaiser-i-Hind Fire Insurance Co., Meeting, 2 p.m. Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co, Meeting, 2-30 p.m. Cricket: Poona vs. The King's Own Regt, at Poona. Ahmednagar Races.	5 48	6 24	9 2m; 8 41a	2 0m; 3 7a
Sun. 19	12th Sunday after Trinity. English mail expected per s.s. Siam.*	5 43	6 23	9 52m; 9 44a	3 2m; 3 57a
Mon. 20	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Poona Regatta.	5 44	6 22	10 36m; 10 34a	3 52m; 4 42a
Tu. 21	Cocoanut Holiday. Gymkhana Cricket: Gymkhana vs. 4th King's Own Regt. Fair on the Esplanade. Departure of English mail per s.s. Thames	5 44	6 21	11 1m; 11 16a	4 36m; 5 22a
Wed. 22	Gymkhana Cricket: Gymkhana vs. 4th King's Own Regt. Manmar Manufacturing Co., Meeting, 11 a.m. Town Council, 3 p.m. Bazar & Fancy Fair, Council Hall, Poona.	5 44	6 21	11 53m; 11 57a	5 13m; 6 0a
Thr. 23	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. Sale of Goodwill of James Mackintosh and Co., 5 p.m. Annual Meeting, Sassoon Mechanics' Institute, 5 30 p.m. Bombay Philharmonic Society's Concert, Town Hall, 9 p.m. Bazar & Fancy Fair, Council Hall, Poona. Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms, Poona. Cricket: Poona vs. Secunderabad, at Secunderabad.	5 44	6 20	—; 0 27a	5 58m; 6 36a
Fri. 24	Bombay Presidency Assault-at-Arms, Poona. Cricket: Poona vs. Secunderabad, at Secunderabad.	5 45	6 19	0 37m; 0 59a	6 35m; 7 8a

* Left Aden at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 14th instant.

HINDU FEMALE WITNESSES.—Mr. Marsden has made a ruling which will seriously inconvenience the Hindu community. Recently a well-known barrister-at-law appeared before him and applied on behalf of a Hindu lady for the issue of a commission to take her evidence as a witness in a case before his Worship. This lady had been summoned as a witness in the case of an attempt to cheat the Currency Office. His Worship observed that it could do the lady no harm to come to Court in a palkee, which would be the only inconvenience she would undergo; while, on the other hand, by issuing a commisson, counsel, attorneys, and everybody else concerned would be not only seriously put to inconvenience, but to great expense, waste of time, loss and delay, all because a lady objected to do a thing which she would rather not do. His Worship refused the application, observing that, simply for a lady's prejudice against appearing in Court, he declined to put other people to any amount of expense, delay, loss of time, and inconvenience. He was also of opinion that to grant the request would be to do serious injustice to the accused persons, and he did not see the slightest reason for issuing a commission to take the evidence of the lady. If counsel considered that his decision was wrong, there was yet time for an application to be made to the High Court. We trust the High Court will be moved in the interest of the public, if it has not been moved already. Our civil courts always respect the usages and customs of the country, and commissions are daily issued for taking the evidence of ladies of position who do not appear before the public. There is no reason why the same rule should not be observed in criminal courts as well, and why every felon should have an opportunity of getting off by citing Hindu or Mahomedan ladies of respectable families as witnesses, knowing full well that those that have instituted proceedings would much rather compromise the case than allow their ladies to appear in public.—*Hindu Patriot.*

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THE LATE PUNDIT BUGWANLAL INDRAJEE.

A MEETING of the friends and admirers of the late Pundit Bugwanlal Indrajee was held, on Wednesday evening, in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, to consider what steps should be taken to commemorate the name of the late Pundit in Bombay. Mr. Justice Scott was voted to the chair, and there were present:—Messrs. P. Peterson, J. McLeod Campbell, Griffiths, Javerilal U. Yajnik, R. N. Khote, Kursondass Vullubdass, V. Atmaram, and a large number of Bhattia gentlemen.

In opening the proceedings the chairman referred to the great services the learned Pundit had rendered to science, especially in archæology; but remarked that he had not known him, and merely spoke of what he had heard of him. There was a great desire that something should be done to commemorate the great work done by the late Pundit, and he (the chairman) attended the meeting as representing the outside public, as he might say, who had the keenest appreciation of all the labours of the great man and joined in the hearty desire that there should be some sort of recognition of his valuable work. As regarded the practical object of the meeting, it would be a good thing were they to commemorate his memory in some substantial way, in something of a permanent kind. An endowment or a scholarship to advance the work he had had so much at heart, if funds, and substantial funds, were forthcoming, would, Mr. Scott thought, be just the thing. It all turned on a question of money, and it was to be hoped that subscriptions would flow in from all parts of India, as Bugwanlal Indrajee had made himself known not only in Bombay, or in Gujerat, but in every part of India, as a most indefatigable man, whose aim was to work in a valuable research with all the powers of his mind. So that a scholarship in his particular line of archæology was perhaps the most suitable. The speaker did not wish to stand in the way of those who knew the learned Pundit and were better able to testify to his work, and he therefore called upon Mr. Peterson to move the first proposition.

Mr. Peterson proposed "that Pundit Bugwanlal Indrajee's eminence as a scholar and archæologist, together with the private virtues which endeared him to his fellows and a large circle of friends, render it in every way fitting and desirable that steps should be taken to perpetuate his memory in Bombay." Mr. Peterson was a little afraid that the hon. chairman's remarks may have led the meeting to expect an oration from him, but the resolution had been put into his hands that evening, and he was not prepared to do so. He, however, felt no difficulty in reminding them, rather than expounding all the reasons which rendered it desirable, that the meeting should pass the resolution he had read to them. It spoke of Bugwanlal Indrajee's eminence as a scholar and archæologist.

These were no idle words, and Mr. Peterson took it upon himself to say that the learned Pundit was one of the first of the five or six scholars pursuing that line of research not only in India but in the world. He deemed it a great privilege that in 1883 he was the means of securing for Bugwanlal's labours a somewhat wider field of appreciation than he had then reached, although he was well known. Bugwanlal had entrusted him with a paper he had prepared for the Geological Congress which was held in Berlin. That congress, as they were aware, met every three years and attracted all the famous Orientalists and men of science. It was thus an assembly of notables whose good opinion secured a stamp of approbation which was an honour greatly esteemed. Well, Pundit Bugwanlal's paper was voted by the whole meeting to be the most important and learned paper read in that particular section. It was no small compliment that this circumstance of winning the high appreciation of an assembly like that should have induced a foreign University to confer on Bugwanlal the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. No scholar of any eminence who had come to our shores but had not shown that his first desire was to seek to know the Pundit. It was impossible not to feel that the results achieved had fallen short of what they might have been if circumstances had somehow been different, and his opportunities greater. A poor knowledge of English was a great impediment to Bugwanlal, and one which he manfully confronted, and one could not help feeling that though he had lived in comfort, owing to his numerous friends and admirers, still, if his pecuniary position had been a better one, he could have gone all over India and done much more than he had already accomplished. With regard to the private virtues of Bugwanlal, on the occasion of his death there was a general testimony of the high respect in which he was held by all who knew him. For his own part Mr. Peterson had ventured, when writing to the Academy, to express the loss they had experienced, in that phrase most familiar to Englishmen—"He was a man greatly beloved, adding that he was a man without guile, and it was because he was so absolutely without guile that he was so greatly beloved." The speaker in conclusion agreed with Mr. Scott that they ought to have a memorial which would carry out Bugwanlal's own wishes. An endowment of a Bugwanlal lecturer or scholarship would be the thing best suited to such a memorial. Mr. Peterson mentioned that a private memorial had been secured from a gentleman of Bhownuggur, who offered to supply the funds to enable the writings of the Pundit and his master Bhau Daji to be published. (Applause.)

In seconding the proposition Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik bore testimony to one great trait in the character of Pundit Bugwanlal Indrajee, and that was his intense desire for original research. The result of his travels was that he brought back a vast amount of knowledge and a number of old coins and inscriptions which enabled him to throw further light upon many points which were being contested. In that way he was able to do great services to archæology. His papers attracted the attention of well-known European scholars, especially of Mr. Cecil Bendall, who undertook a journey to India and visited Nepaul in 1884. Mr. Bendall was very much struck by the character of the Pundit, and referred to him in a book of his travels he had published after his return. Mr. Javerilal read the following extract from Mr. Bendall's book:—

"I cannot, however, speak in too warm terms of the kind and friendly way in which this eminent scholar placed at my disposal the very exceptional experience he had gained, as the only scientific traveller who had visited this secluded country unincumbered by all the restrictions placed there on Europeans. I not only profited by numerous conversations with him during my hurried stay in Bombay, but also received, after my departure, several letters containing valuable hints and information as to the whereabouts of objects whose existence the Pundit had ascertained without being able to publish a description of them."

The resolution was then put, and carried with acclamation.

Mr. Campbell proposed the formation of a committee to carry out the object of the resolution, and by raising a Bugwanlal Indrajee lecture, or a scholarship or prize, in the University. In doing so, he remarked that he had not the privilege of knowing the late Mr. Bugwanlal, but on behalf of his brother, with whom the late Pundit worked, he asked to be allowed to bear testimony to the great respect in which he was always held by him. (Applause.) The following gentlemen's names were read by Mr. Campbell. Mr. Kursondas Vullubdas seconded the proposition.

The Hon'ble J. S. Scott, Mr. J. M. Campbell, Col. J. W. Watson, Mr. W. B. Mulock, Dr. da Cunha, H. H. The Nawab Saheb of Junagad, Messrs. Vajeshankar Gourishankar, Karsondas Vullubdass, Sorabji Shapurji Bengalee, Liladhur Ramji, and K. R. Cama, Hon'ble K. T. Telang, Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. P. Peterson, Mr. J. McLeod Campbell, H. H. Alla Khachar, Chief of Jusdan, Sir Mangaldas Nathubhoy, Mr. Goculdas Dewji, Vandrawandas Purshotandas, Manibhai Jassabhai, Haridas Veharidas, Karim Nensey, Raghunath N. Khote, Munsukhram Suriyaram, Runchorebhai Udeyaram, Rao Bahadur Motilal Lalubhai, Dr. G. Bulher, Dr. O. Codrington, Messrs. Jaithabhai Vaidhman, Damji Hirji, Umersi Nagsey, Vijbhukhundas Atmaram, Vandrawandas Purshotamdas, Prabhuram Jivanram, Vasanji Nandji, Sundardas Jadhoji, Rattansi Mulji, and Raghunath Narayen Khote.

Secretaries.—Dr. P. Peterson and Messrs. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik and Kursondas Vullubdass.

A hearty vote of thanks to the chairman, which was proposed by Mr. R. N. Khote, brought the proceedings to a conclusion.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

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Mr. J. F. Fortescue.
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* Mr. S. Dignam, Calcutta.
* Mr. A. Failoni, Karachi.
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* Mr. E. Kirkwood, Patna.
* Mr. H. B. Knowlys, England.
* Col. Egerton, King's Regiment, England.
* Lieut. W. Adams, 8th King's Regiment.
* Mrs. S. M. Cable, England.
* Lieut. Peyton, 7th Dragoon Guards, Poona.
* Col. Clementi.
* Mr. J. Tweedie, C. S., Arrah.
* Col. C. Pemberton.
* Miss Pemberton.
* Mr. and Mrs. G. Hare.
* Capt. J. F. Winter, R.A., Poona.
Lieut. H. Clowes, B. S. C., Poona.
* Mr. G. H. Palliser, C.E., England.
Miss Gill, England.
Mr. W. T. Hodges.
Mr. F. Place, Bombay.
Lieut. S. L. Craster, R. E., Bombay.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Walker, Bombay.
Mr. M. Schwer, Bombay.
Mr. H. F. Weston, Bombay.
Mr. W. Barrett, I. M., Bombay.
Mr. J. G. Hall, Bombay
Mr. B. Schnable, Bombay
Mr. C. R. Brendon, Bombay.
Mr. W. M. Cresswell, Bombay.
* Mr. J. Agabeg, Rangoon.
Dr. G. Sinclair, Kohlapur.
Miss Sinclair, Kolhapur.
* Major Cave.
Lieut. H. Kennedy. Bombay.
Mr. G. F. Meokrow, Bombay.
* Capt. O'Bryen.
Lieut. C. O'Bryen, 27th P. I., Bareilly.

Residents left during the week marked thus.*

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

PEARSE AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

AN extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above Company was held on the Company's premises, Church Gate Street, on Thursday, the 16th inst., when the following resolutions were carried unanimously:—

Proposed by Mr. Thomas Lidbetter, seconded by Mr. H. Couldrey, that Pearse and Company, Limited, be wound-up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1882.

Proposed by Mr. Harry Read, seconded by Mr. Morris Fischer, that Messrs. Lidbetter and Young be and they are hereby appointed liquidators for the purpose of winding up Pearse and Company, Limited, and they are hereby authorized, if they shall in their absolute discretion think fit, to keep the Company as a going concern with a view to its more advantageous disposal, provided that they shall not carry on the business longer than fourteen days after the confirmation of this resolution. The liquidators are further instructed and directed to invite offers for the whole business, stock, premises, &c., as a going concern, and if in their absolute discretion an advantageous offer is made, to dispose of the same accordingly, and every power given by the resolutions passed at this meeting or by the Indian Companies Act 1882 to the abovementioned liquidators may be exercised by them both jointly or by either of them separately in case of the absence of one of them from Bombay.

Proposed by Mr. H. Couldrey, seconded by Mr. M. Fischer, that the remuneration of Messrs. Lidbetter and Young be two and-a-half per cent. on all assets which may come to their hands, in addition to all their out of pocket expenses.

The meeting then terminated.

THE ICE COMPANY CASE.

AT the Small Cause Court yesterday, Mr. Justice Hart concluded the hearing of the suit which the Imperial Ice Company brought against Muncherska D. Burjojee Wadia, an alleged shareholder, for two calls amounting with interest to Rs. 1,035.

The case stood over for Mr. Bomonjee's reply, the defendant's case having closed on Thursday after his evidence had been taken. Mr. Bomonjee contended in an able reply that the defendant's action was such as was inconsistent with his pretended ignorance of the allotment of the shares he had offered to take, and he was therefore a shareholder. The alleged undertaking between the defendant and Mr. Hormusjee, it was urged, did not bind the company, but no evidence of it had been given by the defendant. Mr. Bomonjee maintained that the argument that the meeting of the 17th February was nugatory on the ground that the directors were not duly qualified was fully met by article 28 of the Articles of Association. The article stated that the first directors should be Mr. Perozshah M. Mehta, Mr. Freeborn, Dr. Gerson Da Cunha, and Mr. M. C. Motisha, and who were also qualified to continue as directors till the first meeting of shareholders. In dealing with the denial that the adjournments had been due to the requests of the defendant and the statements that they had been given owing to the illness of the defendant's servant, a witness, Mr. Bomonjee urged that it was unreasonable to believe that the frequent adjournments were due to the illness of a witness, and contended that the defendant had not proved his denials. He asked the court to hold that the postponements had been made as stated by the plaintiffs, and to take defendant's action as showing an inconsistency with his ignorance of the allotment. In conclusion, it was argued that the defendant had not shown that his presence in the room where the shareholders of the plaintiff company met was not accidental, and that his denial that he attended the meeting as a shareholder without proof was valueless. On the grounds that the defendant had not repudiated his claim, and that he had not given any proof of its receipt by the company, and his conduct showing that he fully believed he was a shareholder, the plaintiffs claimed a verdict.

Judgment in the matter was reserved.

DIVINE SERVICES.

TWELFTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 19.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—A gutter in G.—Hymns 6, 311 part 2, and 299.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. F. N. Hill.—Hymns 22 and 308.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Simper.
Anthem.—O Lord, how manifold are Thy works.—Burnby.
Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday.—7-15 a.m.—Celebration.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.—Te Deum 18, 19 and 18. Hymn 33.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymn 312.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 278, 274, and 27.
The offertories will be given for the Church Fund.
7 a.m.—Daily Matins.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 2, 325, and 145.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 522, 331, and 380.
Wednesday, Aug. 22.
6 p.m.—Shortened Service and Address.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION (ESPLANADE), FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
7 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion (daily).
7-30 a.m.—Choral and Sermon.
5-10 p.m.—Children's Service, Choral and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.
Daily.—6-30 and 7 a.m., and 8 p.m.
Alms for general expenses.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, and Sermon.—Hymns 5, 207 and 197.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 297, 266, and 17.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 264, 188, and 259.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Colaba, Causeway.
11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
Byculla, next to Victoria Gardens.
11 a.m.—Mr. W. Lane.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Mr. M. Rennard.
7-30 p.m.—Native Service.
Cordial invitation to all.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Choral, Litany and Sermon—(Parade Service).—Hymns 245 and 274.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 248, 277, and 28.

ST. STEPHEN'S, BANDORA.

11 a.m.—Mattins, Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 3 (2), 270 and 315.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Kerbella, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning, at 11 a.m.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Aug. 17.—The barometer has risen at stations along the foot of the hills in East Bengal, Assam, Burma, the south of the Peninsula, and Ceylon; elsewhere the pressure has decreased. Local falls exceeding half a tenth of an inch are reported, but in general the changes are small. Depression over Bengal is intensified considerably, and apparently moved slowly westward. A cyclonic circulation of the wind is shown around it, but the wind in Northern India is variable. Over the Peninsula, central parts of the country, and the Bay steady monsoon is blowing. The weather is very cloudy, except in the Punjab and Sind, and rain has fallen generally, except in those provinces, Rajputana, and the south of the Peninsula. The fall has been very heavy in Behar and Chota Nagpore, and moderate elsewhere.

THE relations between France and Italy have become more strained during the last few days, says a home paper of the 21st July. General Menabrea, the Italian Ambassador in Paris, presented to M. Goblet, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, a letter from M. Crispi, containing the last propositions of the Italian Cabinet for the conclusion of a Treaty of Commerce, and asking for a reply at the earliest possible date. This letter, it is remarked, was, contrary to diplomatic usage, written in Italian.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP.—Pure mild, and emollient.—This essentially complexion soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence, with something and pleasantly purifying tendency, is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the toilet and the bath. Indispensable for children. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists. Agents, Treacher and Co., Bombay.

AN ANTI-SALVATIONIST.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, Superintendent McDermott charged a Eurasian, named Abel B. Hughes aged 38 years, before Mr. Hamilton, with behaving disorderly in a public place on Thursday evening. Hughes is described as an Evangelistic preacher, and a new arrival from Madras, now living in Mody Bay.

Mr. McDermott, in stating the facts under which he brought the charge, said that the accused attended a meeting the Salvationists held at 7 p.m., on Thursday, in their hall, in Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort. He stopped till it was nearly over, and then came out and stood in front of the house, and commenced playing a concertina, which he took out of a box he carried. At the same time he began preaching against the Salvationists, whom he denounced as heretics. It appeared that there were several Parsee youths about, who seemed to encourage Hughes, and Inspector Lyall, who was on duty there, fearing there was a likelihood of a breach of the peace, went up to Hughes and asked him to desist. He, however, paid no attention to Mr. Lyall, and continued to denounce the Salvationists, especially inveighing against the presence of women on the platform. Hughes was crying out that he was filled with the Spirit of the Lord and had been sent there by the commands of the Lord to disapprove of their doctrine and of women preaching on platforms. Mr. Lyall removed Hughes, and took him to the chowkie.

His Worship asked the accused what he had to say to the charge. Hughes, holding up his hand which contained a Bible, said in reply, speaking very rapidly and with growing excitement: This contains the word of God, and directs me to go into the highways and by-ways—(laughter)—hedges and ditches—(laughter)—to proclaim the Gospel. I am moved by the Spirit of God to preach to everyone—(continued laughter)—and everywhere from house-tops and by-ways. (Laughter.)

His Worship observed that there was no objection to his preaching from house-tops—(roars of laughter), —but he could not be allowed to preach and bawl in the stseets of Bombay.

Hughes continued to say that he was carrying out the command of God, and was sent to convert those heretics of Salvationists—(loud laughter)—who allowed women to preach from platforms, when the Bible directed that they should remain silent in church.

The evidence of Mr. Lyal was recorded. He stated in addition that he had to use force to remove Hughes, as it seemed likely there would have been a breach of the peace, as several Parsees were saying that the accused was acting quite right.

His Worship remarked that Mr. Lyal had acted quite right in removing Hughes, and warned the latter that he should not go there again, as he was likely to hurt the religious feelings of those with whom he disagreed.

Mr. McDermott told his Worship that the police would take care of Hughes. He said that Hughes had been charged several times in Madras with the same thing.

His Worship then discharged Hughes, who left the Court, but commenced to preach again downstairs in front of the court-house, but he was speedily silenced.

THE DECCAN COMPANY.

THE Directors of the Hyderabad (Deccan) Company published the subjoined summary of a number of reports which they have issued to the shareholders. Among the unforeseen difficulties which have delayed the operations of the company they mention the following:—

1. The non-completion of the railway to the coal fields until the commencement of the current year, whereas the chief engineer of the railway had estimated that it would have been open in April 1887.

2. Delay on the part of the manufacturers in the supply of the machinery for the diamond washing and coal mines. 3. Severe out-breaks of cholera, which had absolutely driven away all the labourers. Now that these difficulties are disappearing, the monsoon has set in, which must tend to check work for the next two or three months. The most favourable feature in the reports is the result of the gold prospecting in the Raichar Doab. The existence of 550 square miles of auriferous country has been already established, of which 130 have been proved to contain old workings, from the 'dump' of which every sample has been found to contain gold. In addition to the above mentioned reports, and based on them, is one from Messrs. T. and W. Morgans, of Bristol and London, who, on a comparison with the present market value of the Kolar gold properties in Mysore, and making full allowance for capital spent and work done there, arrive at the estimate of £1,080,000, as the value of the company's gold discoveries so far as they have gone. As to the Singareni coalfield, they point out that its value depends on the demand, the available supply being ample—namely, nienty-four millions of tons. Estimating the profits at the low figure of 2s. per ton, a sale of 400,000 tons annually would produce £40,000 net profit. Of this quantity nearly one-half is practically assured for railways alone, according to the calculations of the Government of India. Messrs. Morgans believe that a very profitable business can be carried on by the establishment of suitable ironworks at Singareni. Until diamonds are actually found, of which Messrs. Morgans believe there is every prospect, it is impossible to make any estimate of the diamondiferous portion of the company's property.

BENGAL.

SUICIDE OF A CALCUTTA ATTORNEY.—Dr. Chambers, the Coroner, held an inquest on Monday afternoon, touching the death of Baboo Jogendro Chunder Mookerjee, an attorney of the High Court, who was alleged to have committed suicide on Tuesday last by swallowing a quantity of hydrocyanic acid. The circumstances have already been published. A brother of the deceased stated that the latter complained during the past month of a pain in his head, owing to which he was unable to obtain any sleep. Witness had seen deceased on the night previous to his death, when he appeared to be very sad and dejected. Deceased lost his wife about a year and-a-half ago, and a daughter, aged 18 months, a few days before his death. The deceased had married again a few days before the death of his child. His wife was 11 years of age, and resided with her parents, but used to go to her husband's house, now and again. The jury returned a verdict that deceased committed suicide by taking prussic acid.

MADRAS.

A LAMP ACCIDENT.—Miss Regel, residing with her brother-in-law, Mr. Muller, of the Municipality, in Pursewalkum, was very seriously injured by the accidental upsetting of a kerosine lamp. It would appear that she was about to light a lamp with a match which she had struck, when the lamp was upset, and the oil thrown on her dress. In her attempt to save the lamp she dropped the lighted match on to the oil, which immediately ignited, and her dress was soon enveloped in flames. She rushed about crying for help, and when help was found, the flames were with difficulty extinguished. But the unfortunate young lady was so severely burnt that her immediate removal to the Hospital for Women and Children was rendered imperative. She now lies there in a precarious condition.

THE LATE ADMINISTRATOR GENERAL.—The death, at the Madras Club, on Tuesday night, of Mr. Michael Gould, M.A., L.L.D., Barrister-at-Law, Administrator General of Madras, says the *Madras Mail*, will cause little surprise, though great regret, to his many friends who have been aware that he had been so great a martyr to asthma that he may be said to have been dying for years. He was in fairly good health, however, and in excellent spirits on Sunday, when, in accordance with his invariable practice, he attended mass at the Roman Catholic Cathedral in Armenian Street, and also on Monday when, after dinner, he engaged in his usual game of whist. But he had a bad night on Monday, and as he had a severe attack of asthma yesterday morning he lay down in his room at the Club Chambers and fell asleep. Towards the approach of the Club dinner hour, his servant attempted to wake him, but failing to do so, he raised an alarm, and three medical officers who happened to be at the Club were speedily in attendance; but their efforts to arouse him were unavailing. His Grace the Archbishop Colgan and the Ven'ble Dr. Meyer having been sent for, arrived without delay, and performed the office for the dying, and at 10-15 P. M. Mr. Gould passed away without having recovered consciousness, the causes of death being exhaustion on an attack of asthma and congestion of the lungs. The deceased gentleman was a member of the Irish bar, and was called to the bar in England in 1861. He arrived at Madras, and was admitted to the local Bar in May 1868, and was appointed Acting Clerk of the Crown in March 1871, a position that he held until February of the following year. In March 1878 he was selected to succeed the late Mr. John Miller, as Administrator General, and in the following year he was appointed a fellow of the University of Madras. He was a native of County Cork, with most engaging personal characteristics. The incurable delicacy of his constitution rendered it impossible for him to make a great mark at the Bar, and it was most fortunate that during the last ten years he was freed from the necessity and the anxiety of forensic practice. But no ones opinions on points of law or procedure commanded greater respect at the local Bar. He accepted his physical condition without repining, and husbanded his resources in the most patient manner. Cheerfulness of disposition was habitual to him, and he shone in conversation, as his memory was tenacious, and his sympathies were wide and deep. His life was undoubtedly more prolonged in Madras than it would have been had he remained in Europe, and he was never slow to admit his obligations to this climate. He was a conservative by conviction, with a pronounced antipathy to those Home Rule theories that are cherished by the majority of his countrymen, but as in other matters so with regard to politics he expressed views in a manner that conciliated opposition. He was a loyal and a generous son of the Church of Rome, and the Madras Mission has lost in him one of its most valuable lay friends. He was a bachelor, with few kinsfolk, but with many friends. He died, as he probably wished to do, in harness, without a pain or pang.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. At chemists and druggists.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

"Rough on Itch" cures skin humors, eruptions, ringworm, tetter, salt rheum, frosted feet, chilblains, itch, ivy poison, barber's itch.

SPORTING NOTES.

(*From the Indian Planters' Gazette.*)

ON casting our judicial eye over the worthy Amed's evidence, in what the Bombay Press grandiloquently term the "Poona Turf Scandal," a slight discrepancy appears, which went unnoticed. 'I wrote the letter to Colonel Le Marchant,' deposed the high-souled follower of the Prophet, "saying that Captain Hanwell told me to *piche rao* in the Dealer's Handicap. In the race for the Connaught Cup he only abused me." But later on—"I rode Dr. Drury's horse in the Connaught Cup. I am quite sure it was in this race that Captain Hanwell made use of the expression, and I went and complained to Dr. Drury." On first hearing of the case we naturally came to the conclusion that Captain Hanwell had two horses running in a race, and was accused of ordering the native to pull one of them. But the real facts would arouse the inextinguishable laughter of the gods if they were to reach Olympus. The *naivete* of the idea of accusing an opponent in a race of telling him to pull his horse is worthy of the virtuous Ahmed. If the magic words "piche rao" would only have the desired effect on all jockeys, we would bonfire the Editorial office, take to the pigskin, and use them freely. The whole case has been one of "much ado about nothing," and Captain Hanwell might well have met the accusation of such a notorious ruffian with a mere denial. But as the W. I. T. C. encouraged this tea-pot tempest, and Captain Hanwell has most effectually calmed it, it only remains for the former to break the vermin who raised it—for life. An officer's and a gentleman's reputation is really not intended for every living scoundrel to assail—even in Bombay.

Captain Horace Hayes has once more come back to the land of rupees, finding after all that for a sportsman of his calibre there is no place in the wide world which is so capable of appreciating genius and go as this much abused Empire. We hear he contemplates starting a sporting paper and also following the example of Lord Marcus Beresford, and applying for the post of starter at race meetings. In either case he deserves a pat on the back for his pluck, as he will enter fields already occupied by experts who will take a lot of ousting. Go it Horace!! More power to your elbow. Already the existing sporting papers are trembling at hearing your resolve.

"Augur" in the *Australasian* tells us that some of the Indian Princes are going in for trotting. Mr. Oakely, who is at present in Melbourne purchasing horses for the Maharajah of Cooch Behar, has bought from Mr. Frank Robbins his trotting mares Lindia and Cohina, with sulkies harness, and one of Pickles's light buggies. Mr. Oakley will also take with him in the Bancora, which sails on the 21st instant, a four-in-hand team for the Maharajah, who is one of the most enthusiastic among the native sportsmen.

The *Sydney Referee* says that a curious accident happened as the horses were pulling up in the Ladies' Trophy at Caulfield on Saturday, Richmond, the rider of Jean (the winner) came off through one of his stirrup leathers breaking, but the Jockey clung most determinedly to the saddle, and was dragged some distance, one of the other Jockeys, Campbell, with some presence of mind, pulling his horse right across the winner, so as to block and stop her. Richmond was so much hurt that he had to lie down until the clerk of the course came round, and was then assisted back to the enclosures to weigh in. In face of such an exceptional occurrence, the crowd which gathered about the jockey hardly knew what to do, each imagining that any assistance given to the jockey would cause his mount to lose the race. However, though the rules of racing are necessarily very stringent about the winning jockey being interfered with in any way, prior to weighing in, the Stewards have a discretionary power in cases of accident, and can even dispense with the weighing-in altogether, if requisite.

The Poona Sky races held last week have been a great success, the feature of the meeting being the very large fields. The lotteries were poorly supported, while the speculation on the course was also very much contracted. The talent were very much on the alert and the prices offered, as a rule, all through the two days was "20 to 1 bar one." Of course every one was eager to follow the lead and get on *the* "one," but the price was prohibitive. This state of things does seem incomprehensible. Given a field of ten or twelve horses, all of course running in separate interests, never tried together, no collusions, everything straight and fair, and yet the clever division knew which horse to get on. But they did not quite have it all their own way, for the pot was upset in more than one instance, and then there was much weeping and gnashing of teeth on the part of a few, while the general public rejoiced. The Committee, in framing the prospectuses, have the promotion of sport in view, and in Western India there are numerous gentlemen, who desire to run horses for the mere pleasure of seeing them run, and for honour and glory.

RUSSIAN CHRISTIANIZATION.

A RUSSIAN correspondent contributes the following to an English contemporary:—

The subjects of the Czar are celebrating the 900th anniversary of the introduction of Christianity into Russia. Nine hundred years ago the Russians were a rude uncultured race, worshipping in their own way no end of gods and goddesses, whom the golden-whiskered Perun (the Slavonic father of gods and men) kept in tolerable order. They believed in spells and incantations, in robbery and murder, in polygamy and human sacrifice; and, to do them justice, they manfully lived up to their belief. Their notions of social life were peculiar, and they carried out communistic and anarchist ideas to an extent which would have called forth the enthusiasm of Prince Krapotkin and caused Louise Michel to chant the "Nunc Dimittis." The best accounts of native annalists describe them as leading such abominably wicked lives that the joy of the angels at their conversion must have been indeed great. As to the exact time and place of this conversion, history is somewhat doubtful; in fact, some respected Russian writers, like V. Solovieff, maintain that it has still to be effected. The monarch to whom grateful Russians give the credit of having driven his subjects into the Christian fold was Vladimir, Duke of Kieff, a man who might be described in the euphemistic language of the pulpit as a vessel of unrighteousness—and a vessel of startling dimensions. An American newspaper once announced, with a considerable flourish of trumpets, that "a mighty big Indian chief" had embraced Christianity in the town of Rantwood; on which an opposition journal observed that a mighty little chief might have embraced with ease all the Christianity to be found in that city. It is much to be feared that Byzantium in the latter half of the tenth century was but little better than Rantwood in the first half of the nineteenth.

The moral effects of Christianity on the nation during those eventful 900 years are mysterious, and fully visible only to those who are blessed with what the French term *un peu de bonne volonte*; but it should not be forgotten that the tree of knowledge has many leaves and little fruit. We cannot here discuss the opinion of those who maintain that if one need only scratch the Russian to find the Tartar, it is enough to scratch the Orthodox to come upon the pagan. We prefer to dwell upon the bright side of the picture, and it would be unfair not to emphasize one characteristic of Russian Christianity. Inadequate and imperfect as it is, it thoroughly permeates the common man, and abides with him in all the ups and downs of a life that at best is a very cheerless one; while the unscrupulous embezzler, the audacious burglar, the incorrigible debauchee, invoking the intercession of their patron the Penitent Thief, are the most eager to plunge into the ice clad Neva on the 13th of January in order to renew their baptismal vows; and such men are amongst the most uncompromising observers of the long austere fasts which constitute one of the most notable features of Russian Orthodoxy.

What Gibbon would call the secondary causes of the introduction of Christianity into Russia are peculiarly instructive. Saint Vladimir, then a mere terrestrial Prince, ordered a report to be made to him on the merits of the chief religions of his time. It is natural to suppose that Islamism, which he seriously contemplated embracing, would have commended itself as the only true religion to the husband of 406 wives; but its unconditional condemnation of "wine dear to the heart of Russians" determined him to embrace Christianity and a new wife.

To the people Christianity came as a heaven-sent boon; their hearts being easily gained, as historians tell us, by the ceremonial pomp of the Church, the dazzling lights, the sweet-smelling incense, and, above all, the delightful singing, which must have seemed little short of celestial in those days. Still the simple Russians were not without misgivings as to the step they were taking. But what doubts they had were silenced, says an ancient chronicler, by the argument that "that religion must surely be the true one which has been adopted by our Prince and nobles."

In the eyes of the Slavonic Society, which has taken so large a part in organizing the festival of to-day, Russian Orthodoxy has one inestimable merit: It did no violence to Russian life in any of its various forms. The gods and goddesses were, it is true, discarded, and saints and angels honoured in their stead; but in reality the name alone were changed. St. John, whose thunder still causes the peasant to make the sign of the cross, was appointed to the functions of Perun and St. Eliar caught the mantle of Ilya Muromets.

An Arabic writer, Ibn Fosslan, in the curious account he has left us of life in pagan Russia, gives an interesting description of the rites of burial. The friends of the deceased, he affirms, were in duty bound to get drunk for ten consecutive days; after which the ceremonies were concluded with human sacrifice. Were he to revisit Russia in our days, he would discover that the only modification of these rites which orthodoxy has effeceted during 900 years is the abolition of human sacrifice; which must be allowed, however, to be a considerable change for the better. To form an adequate idea of the spirit in which Christianity was embraced by the Russian subjects of Vladimir, we need only read the eloquent account published by the Holy Synod last year of the conversion of 100,000 Yakuts to Russian orthodoxy in 1885-86. This once benighted people are now Christians, although they are as ignorant of the Russian tongue as the priests who baptized them, and though they innocently continue to practise their pagan rites as devoutly as of yore.

In one other respect the Russia of to-day is identical with the Russia of Ibn Fosslan's times. The natives who lived and moved more than a thousand years ago asked the Princes of Scandinavia to come and rule over them, saying "Behold, our land is great and fruitful, but it lacks order and justice." Would the tale told by any impartial Russian be different at the present day? The telegraph brought us this week an answer to this question in the form of a manifesto issued by the Little Russians, who describe the state of things in Russia as intolerable and re-echo the refrain of the old Cossack poet: "O justice, our mother with eagle's wings, where shall we find thee? May God send unto us him who will work justice."

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

THERE has been very little to record of the cricket in England during the week ending July 27th. Rain interfered a great deal with the various matches, chiefly county contests, and especially with the Australian fixture against Present and Past Cambridge, which had to be abandoned.

AUSTRALIANS v. SUSSEX.

The ground at Brighton is fortunately an excellent one, and although rain had fallen heavily, still the wicket was surprisingly good. On resuming hostilities on Saturday, 21st July, the prospects of the Australians were not at all promising. Sussex in their first innings were 30 runs to the good, whilst in their second they totalled 116. The Colonists thus wanted 147 to win. On Friday evening they had lost six wickets for 35 runs, and thus with only four wickets to fall they still required 112 when the final stage was commenced. The not outs, Trott and Turner, were again opposed by Smith and Humphreys, and runs came steadily. With the score at 59 Arthur Hide was put on to bowl, and off his first ball Trott was taken at point. Lyons filled his place, but was clean bowled without scoring, eight wickets thus being down for 68 runs, and 79 were still required when Ferris came in. The score was increased to 84 before Turner was bowled by A. Hide for a grandly played 39, for which he was loudly cheered on retiring; his hits included four 4's, one 3, and six 2's. Only 4 runs were added when Edwards was caught at mid on, Sussex thus securing a well merited victory by 58 runs shortly before one o'clock. Arthur Hide and Humphreys bowled in fine style, Hide's full analysis being eight wickets for 44 runs, whilst Humphreys took nine wickets for 40 runs. Score:

SUSSEX.

Quaife, b Turner	0	c Jarvis, b Ferris	26
F H Gresson, b Turner	2	c Trott, b Ferris	30
W Newham, not out	44	c Worrall	10
J Hide, b Turner	1	b Ferris	12
F Thomas, c Turner, b Trott	15	c Worrall, b Turner	11
Humphreys, c Bannerman, b Trott	0	b Turner	13
C A Smith, b Turner	6	st Jarvis, b Ferris	2
G Brann, st Jarvis, b Worrall	18	b Turner	9
A Hide, c Bonnor, b Turner	4	b Turner	0
H Phillips, c Ferris, b Trott	0	not out	0
Tate, c Bonnor, b Trott	2	b Turner	0
B	8		
Total	98	Total	116

AUSTRALIANS.

A C Bannerman, b A Hide	0	b Humphreys	9
P S M'Donnell, c A Hide, b J Hide	3	b A Hide	0
H Trott, st Phillips, b Humphreys	21	c Smith, b A Hide	25
G J Bonnor, b A Hide	2	b Humphreys	0
J M'C. Blackham, l b w, b Humphreys	17	c A Hide, b Smith	0
A H Jervis, b Humphreys	15	c A Hide, b Humphreys	1
C T B Turner, c Phillips, b A Hide	0	b A Hide	39
J D Edwards, c Humphreys, b A Hide	0	c Thomas, b A Hide	2
J J Ferris, c A Hide, b Humphreys	6	not out	8
J Worrall, c A Hide, b Humphreys	0	b Humphreys	0
J J Lyons, not out	3	b J Hide	4
		B	4
Total	68	Total	[illegible]

SUSSEX—First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Turner	32	16	36	5	Trott	16 2	5	28	4
Ferris	17	7	20	0	Worrall	2	0	6	1

Second Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Turner	35	21	35	5	Trott	12	3	23	0
Ferris	29	11	47	4	Worrall	6	2	6	1

AUSTRALIANS—First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
A Hide	19	8	21	4	Humphreys	9.3	2	21	5
J. Hide	9	0	26	1					

Second Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
A. Hide	16.3	6	23	4	Smith	7	2	15	1
J. Hide	15	8	22	1	Tate	3	0	5	0
Humphreys	9	2	19	4					

Umpires—F. Farrands and Henty.

SURREY v. MIDDLESEX.

This match commenced at the Oval on Thursday, July 19th. Heavy rain prevented play for a day, and it was thought that it would have been a drawn game, as the Middlesex team had taken nearly the whole of the first day for their first innings, Surrey on the same day having only scored 12 for one wicket. Contrary, however, to all expectations the match concluded. Some remarkable play took place, Middlesex in the first innings taking an hour and a half to put together 30 runs, and it was not until the latter part of the first day that the scoring was at all fast. Great credit is due to Scott (who played an excellent 60), Walker ([illegible]) and O'Brien (37). In Surrey's first venture seven wickets were down for 105 runs, when Trouncer (26) joined Key (51), and it was mainly due to the splendid batting of these two that the match was won, whilst much praise is also due to Shuter for his contribution of 17, M. Read [illegible] and Bowden (21). Burton bowled very finely, taking the whole ten wickets. In Middlesex's second [illegible] a change, however, came over the scene. On a drying wicket they were all dismissed for [illegible] runs, after an hour and forty minutes' batting. Surrey, wanting [illegible] to win, commenced their second innings, and to every one's surprise seven wickets had fallen before the required runs were made. Score:

MIDDLESEX.

J G Walker, run out	[illegible]	b Lohmann	[illegible]
A J Webbe, c Abel, b Beaumont	7	b Lohmann	[illegible]
S W Scott, st Wood, b Jones	60	l b w, b [illegible]	[illegible]
T C O'Brien, c Jones, b Lohmann	[illegible]	run out	[illegible]
E M Hadow, b Lohmann	7	b Lohmann	[illegible]
G F Vernon, b Beaumont	6	b Jones	[illegible]
P J de Paravicini, b Beaumont	2	st Wood, [illegible]	[illegible]
F G J Ford, st Wood, b Beaumont	3	st Wood, b Lohmann	[illegible]
J Robertson, run out	0	st Wood, b [illegible]	[illegible]
Burton, not out	0	b Lohmann	[illegible]
H W Bryant, c Abel, b Lohmann	2	not out	[illegible]
B 3, l b 1	4	B 1, l b 1	[illegible]
Total	161	Total	[illegible]

SURREY.

Abel, c Vernon, b Burton	0	c Hadow, b Burton	13
J Shuter, b Burton	17	b Robertson	19
M Read, c Robertson, b Burton	29	b Robertson	0
W W Read, c Robertson, b Burton	3	c Walker, b Burton	9
K J Key, c Hadow, b Burton	51	run out	6
Wood, c Robertson, b Burton	0	not out	4
M P Bowden, c Robertson, b Burton	21	st Bryant, b Burton	2
Lohmann, c O'Brien, b Burton	5	c Burton, b Robertson	2
C A Trouncer, c Hadow, b Burton	26	not out	2
Beaumont, not out	7		
Jones, c Walker, b Burton	0		
B 3, l b 1	4	B	4
Total	163	Total	[illegible]

MIDDLESEX—First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Lohmann	52.1	23	67	3	Abel	8	4	6	0
Beaumont	38	22	31	4	Trouncer	4	1	13	0
Jones	22	7	31	1	M. Read	5	1	9	0

Second Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Lohmann	24	11	32	7	Jones	8.1	6	3	2
Beaumont	18	10	16	0					

SURREY—First Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Burton	52.2	25	59	10	Hadow	6	3	9	0
Ford	15	9	27	0	Webbe	12	6	16	0
Robertson	23	13	31	0	Scott	3	0	11	0

Second Innings.

	O.	M.	R.	W.		O.	M.	R.	W.
Burton	20.1	11	19	3	Robertson	20	9	23	3

Umpires—Payne and Pullin.

LANCASHIRE v. YORKSHIRE.

This match was concluded at Manchester. Yorkshire were left with 111 to get to win after two days play. Ulyett, Peel, Preston, and Wade all played good cricket, and the required runs were hit off, Yorkshire winning by two wickets. Score:

LANCASHIRE.

A N Hornby, c Hill, b Wade	7	c Lee, b Peel	3
Barlow, c Ulyett, b Peel	8	c Ulyett, b Peel	0
J Eccles, l b w, b Wade	0	run out	3
F Sugg, c Hill, b Peel	27	c Ulyett, b Peel	6
S M Crosfield, c Wormald, b Peel	10	c Ulyett, b Peel	0
Briggs, b Wainwright	19	l b w, b Peel	5
Baker, b Peel	1	c Hill, b Peel	36
R W Kentfield, c Peel, b Wainwright	0	c Peel, b Wade	18
Yates, c Wainwright, b Peel	5	c Preston, b Peel	4
Pilling, b Wainwright	1	not out	2
Watson, not out	0	b Wainwright	0
B	1	B 4, l b 1	5
Total	79	Total	82

YORKSHIRE.

Ulyett, b Briggs	18	b Watson	30
Hall, c Crosfield, b Briggs	0	c Eccles, b Briggs	2
Lee, c Hornby, b Briggs	1	b Watson	4
H Hill, b Watson	13	c Sugg, b Briggs	4
Peel, c Crosfield, b Briggs	0	b Barlow	20
Wainwright, st Pilling, b Briggs	9	b Watson	3
Moorhouse, run out	7	b Barlow	4
Preston, st Pilling, b Watson	1	not out	12
Wade, b Watson	0	b Barlow	16
Smith, b Briggs	0		
Wormald, not out	2	not out	1
		B 10, l b 5	15
Total	51	Total (for 8 wkts)	111

AUSTRALIANS v. CAMBRIDGE PAST AND PRESENT.

The heavy rain on Sunday night was followed by such a threatening morning yesterday that there were fears of another postponement. Fortunately the weather improved on Monday, July 23rd, and a fairly enjoyable day was experienced. The second appearance on the Essex County Ground at Leyton of the Australians proved very attractive to followers of the game, and a large number of people were present, especially in the afternoon, when the field of play was surrounded by a thick crowd. Few cricket grounds in or near the metropolis offer better facilities for first-class cricket, or more comfortable accommodation for on-lookers, than the Leyton enclosure, and although, after so much wet, the pitch was on the soft side, it was not at all a bad wicket. The Cambridge University Past and Present Eleven was a fairly strong side, although the absence of A. G. Steel, owing to illness in his family, was much regretted, W. N. Roe being substituted. The Light Blues won the toss, and batted first, and scored 137. Rain stopped the game after the Australians had knocked up 74, and the bad weather continuing, the match was abandoned.

CAMBRIDGE.

C I Thornton, c Trott, b Ferris	7	S M J Woods, b Ferris	0
A P Lucas, b Turner	50	C A Smith, b Turner	3
A M Sutthery, b Turner	21	P J de Paravicini, run out	18
F E Lacy, b Turner	4	G M Gregor, not out	8
C D Buxton, c Blackham, b Ferris	6	F. G. J. Ford, b Worrall	16
W N Roe, c and b Ferris	1	Total	137

AUSTRALIANS.

A C Bannerman, not out	16	G J Bonnor, not out	20
P S M'Donnell, c and b Smith	16	B 1, l b 3	4
H Trott, b Sutthery	18	Total (for two wkts.)	74

A H Jarvis, J M'C. Blackham, C T B Turner, J D Edwards, J J Ferris, J Worrall, and H F Boyle to bat.

CAMBRIDGE.—First Innings.

	O	M	R	W		O	M	R	W
Turner	49	24	52	4	Worrall	14.3	3	12	1
Ferris	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	4	Boyle	5	4	2	0
Trott	8	2	15	0					

Umpires: Thomas and Nicholas.

SUSSEX v. SURREY.

This fixture, originally intended for the 12th ult., but postponed to facilitate the arrangements of the Australians' tour, was commenced on the Sussex County Ground Thursday, 26th July. Surrey have for some years been the stronger of the two counties, but after their splendid victory over the Australians on Saturday, it was expected Sussex would make a good fight against the champion county. With rain falling steadily at eleven o'clock, there seemed little prospect of a start being made; but the weather cleared up at noon, and a commencement was made at a quarter-past twelve. The Sussex team was the same as that which lowered the colours of the Colonists, except that J. M. Cotterell, who made his reappearance in first-class cricket, after an absence of eleven years, took the place of F. Thomas.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 11, 1888.

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	Last year's Divd.	
Agra Bank, Ld. ...	£10	2 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank	100	5 p.ct.	125
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ p.ct.	186
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	5 p.ct.	150
Bank of Bengal ...	500	5 p.ct.	1000
Bank of Upper India	100	6 p.ct.	140
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras	100	4 p.ct.	120
Delhi & London Bank ...	£25	1½ p.ct.	140
Himalaya Bank, Ld. ...	100	6½ p.ct.	140
Mussorie Bank, Ld. ...	100	4 p.ct.	110
National Bank of India	£12½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oudh Commercial Bank	100	6 p.ct.	103
Rohilkund Kumaon ...	100	[illegible]	107
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)	100	4 p.ct.	95

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Agra Pressing Co. ...	100	......	
Agricultural Phosphates	100	y 10 p.ct.	25
Alipore Coal Co. ...	100	5 p.ct.	100
Arakan Oil Co. ...	Rs. 9	......	Nml.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	5 p.ct.	100
Barnagore Jute Factory	£10	y 5 p.ct.	110
Bengal Coal Co.	1000	6 p.ct.	1,570
B. Baraganda Copper (preference A shares)	nil	......	18
Do. Deferred B Shares	£1	......	[illegible]
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co. ...	100	nil.	60
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£102	7½ p.ct.	[illegible]
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Telephone Co.	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bonded Warehouse	445	Rs. 11 p.sh.	280
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	[illegible]	75
Budge-Budge J. Mills	100	5	98
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	5 p.ct.	165
Calcutta Central Press	100	y 15 p.ct.	[illegible]
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	[illegible]	115
Do. Steam Co.	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	3 p.ct.	[illegible]
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	100	8 p.ct.	[illegible]
Canal Press Co. ...	100	nil.	[illegible]
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	3 p.ct.	[illegible]
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	5 p.ct.	[illegible]
Do. Woollen Mills	50	5 p.ct.	[illegible]
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.	[illegible]
Crown Brewery Mussuri	100	y 8 p.ct.	[illegible]
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	[illegible]
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co.	100	5 p.ct.	[illegible]
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2 p.ct.	[illegible]
Do. Mining Co., Ld.	10	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	80
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	100	2 p.ct.	80
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld.	500	4 p.ct.	400
Equitable Coal Co., Ld.	250	3 p.ct.	215
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing	100	nil.	88
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.	100
Goosery Cotton Mills ...	200	5 p.ct.	225
Gouripore Co., Ld. ...	100	4 p.ct.	146
Great Eastern Hotel ...	100	2 p.ct.	88
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld. ...	75	nil.	80
Howrah Docking Co. ...	500	Rs. 5 p.sh.	110
Do. Mills Co., Ld. ...	100	6 p.ct.	128
India G. S. N. Co., Ld. ...	100	3 p.ct.	98
Kamerhatty Jute Mills ...	50	5 p.ct.	125
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld. ...	100	6 p.ct.	110
Kanknarrah C. ...	50	nil.	40
Lahore Tramway Co. ...	100	......	119
Landing & Shipping Co.	100	4 p.ct.	77
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	y 12 p.ct.	99
Morrison E. & Co., Nainital	100	......	80
Muir Mills Co., Cotton ...	200	7 p.ct.	288
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p.ct.	165
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12 p.ct.	140
Nasmyth's Pat. Press ...	100	nil.	116
New Beerbhoom Coal ...	100	6 p.ct.	145
Orissa Coasting S. N. ...	75	nil.	[illegible]
[illegible] Stores and Agency Co.	£10	4 p.ct.	211
[illegible]	100	y 6 p.ct.	75
[illegible] Co.	100	nil.	40
[illegible]	100	y 5 p.ct.	88
[illegible]	100	nil.	84
[illegible]	100	3 p.ct.	245
[illegible]	[illegible]	......	Nml.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Nml.

[illegible]

Ba[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bengal ([illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. contri[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bishnath (Assam)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. contributory ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Borelli (Assam) ...	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Burkholah (Cachar)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central (Cachar)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do. Terai (Darj.)	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chandypore (Cachar)	100	nil.	[illegible]
Cherra (Cachar)	£10	......	[illegible]
Chota Nagpore ...	100	nil.	[illegible]
Chumta Tea Co. ...	100	2 p.ct.	[illegible]
Cocheela (Cachar)	100	nil.	[illegible]
Cuttecherra (Cachar)	100	nil.	[illegible]
Darg. Tea & Cinchona	100	12 p.ct.	[illegible]
Dehing (Assam) ...	90	4 p.ct. a	47
Dehra Doon ...	100	4 p.ct. a	[illegible]
Dejoo (Assam) ...	£10	4½ p.ct.	£10
Doomai & Parbutia (Assam)	100	5ad. int. a	90
Dhunsiri ...	100	nil. a	95
Doom Dooma, Ordinary	£10	6 p.ct.	129
Do. do. A...	£10	8 p.ct. a	156
Do. do. B...	£10	6 p.ct. a	169
Durrung (Assam) ...	100	6 p.ct.	65
Eastern Cachar ...	100	nil. a	20
East India Assam & Cachar	100	3 p.ct.	49
Badogram (Cachar) ...	£10	......	Nml.
Glede (Darjeeling) ...	100	6 p.ct.	74
Good Hope Tea Co. ...	100	25 p.ct.	220
Gogustee Tea ...	100	nil. a	95
Gowhatty (Assam) ...	100	......	Lqdn.
Grob (Assam) ...	100	nil. a	30
Gyabaree (Darjeeling) ...	97½	nil. a	45
Holta (Kangra) ...	100	5 p.ct. a	89
Hoolmaree (Assam) ...	100	15 p.ct.	120
Hoolungorie (Assam) ...	100	5 p.ct. a	80
Hopetown ...	100	6 p.ct. c	100
Do. contributory ...	100	5 p.ct. a c	100
Hatewar (Chota Nagpore)	100	......	100
Hunwal (Assam) ...	£10	3 p.ct. a	100
Indian Terai ...	500	7 p.ct. a	500
Iringmara (Cachar) ...	100	5 ad. int.	100
Jetinga Val (Cachar) ...	100	7½ p.ct. a	68
Jhanzie Tea Assn., Ld. ...	£5	5ad. int. a	22
Jinglam Darjeeling ...	100	nil. a	98
Jokai (Assam) ...	£10	5ad. int. a	170
Kalacherra (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	30
Kamptie Gwalhe (Assam)	100	6 p.ct.	par.
Khobong (Assam) A ...	100	1 p.ct. a	110
Do. do. B ...	100	4 p.ct. a	105
Karnafuli (Chittg.) ...	60	5 p.ct.	72
Konsanie ...	100	......	Nml.
Kunchunpore (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	13
Kurseong & Darjeeling ...	250	4 p.ct. a	118
Do. contributory ...	200	4 p.ct. a	94
Kuttal (Cachar) ...	100	16 p.ct. a	210
Lattatoora (Sylhet) ...	100	3½ p.ct. a	39
Leesh River (W. Dooars)	[illegible]	4 p.ct. a	par.
Longview (Dar.) ...	100	3½ p.ct. a	63
Loobah ...	100	12 [illegible]	120
Lower Assam ...	87½	[illegible] c	5
Do. Darjeeling ...	100	[illegible] c	Nml.
Luckimpore, Assam ...	£10	6 p.ct.	70
Majagram (Cachar) ...	100	[illegible] a	19
Mesai Tea Co. ...	100	12 p.ct. a	95
Mim Tea Co. ...	100	12 p.ct.	[illegible]
Mohurgung Tea Co. ...	100	4 p.ct. a	[illegible]
Monacherra (Cachar) ...	100	nil. a	[illegible]
Do. contributory ...	90	nil. a	19
Moran, Assam ...	80	nil.	[illegible]
Mothola, Assam ...	100	8 p.ct.	110
Do. contributory ...	90	5ad. int.	100
Munjha (Darjg. Tea) ...	100	nil.	80
Mungledye, Assam Tea	£10	nil.	[illegible]
New Gola Ghat, Assam	£10	......	Lqdn.
New Mutual (Cachar) ...	80	18 p.ct. a	100
North Western Cachar	100	nil.	32
Phoenix of (Cachar) ...	85	3 p.ct. a	24
Pankabaree (Darjg.) ...	100	nil. a	71
Pashok (Darjeeling) ...	100	6 p.ct. a	94
Phoolbaree Tea C., Ld.	100	6 p.ct.	85
Puttareah (Sylhet) ...	100	nil. c	40
Rajabaree (Assam) ...	100	7 p.ct. a	70
Ring Tong (Darjg.) ...	100	nil. a	46
Rungamatee (Cachar) ...	100	4 p.ct.	25
Runglee Rungliot ...	100	15 p.ct.	115
Sapakati Tea Co. ...	100	7 p.ct. a	108
Second Mutual, Cachar	56	10 p.ct.	4-56.
Second Pallodhi ...	100	5 p.ct. a	55
Selim Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	nil.	85
Singbulli & Murmah ...	100	7 p.ct.	90
Singell (Darjeeling) ...	100	3p.ct. a	62
Singlo Tea Co. ...	100	......	100
Singtom Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	8 p.ct.	105
Soom (Darjeeling) ...	100	7 p.ct. a	90
Springside (Darjeeling)	100	7 p.ct.	75
Sungoo River (Chittg.)	100	nil. a	16
Teendarrea (Darjg.) ...	100	3 p.ct. a	48
Teesta Valley (Darjg.) ...	100	1 ad. int.	110
Ting Ling (Darjeeling) ...	100	5 ad. int.	106
Tinggri Tea Co., Ld. ...	100	12 per ct.	101
Tukvar (Darjeeling) ...	200	5 ad. int.	180
Upper Assam ...	£21	nil. a	25
Washabarie W. Dooars ...	100	10 p.ct.	105

d, at. Ad-interim dividend on crop of 1887.
a—Total dividend on crop of 1886.
c—Total dividend on crop of 1885.
d—Dividend for the year.
b—Buyers.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

TO-NIGHT, 8-30, a CONCERT will be given at the Byculla Wesleyan Methodist Chapel, Victoria Gardens. Admission free. Collection.

PURE MARSALA, as used at the UNION CLUB, MALTA, Rs. 17 per doz., imported direct by PHIPSON & Co., Bombay.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, Rs. 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

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SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ABERIGH MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound. Rs. 2; Postage, 4 annas.

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BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Knight of St. George, 1,972 tons, Captain J Thomas, cleared outwards yesterday for Dunkirk, laden with a general cargo.

THE B I S N steamer Malda, 1,264 tons, Captain J Nash, sailed yesterday for Calcutta and the coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE British India steamer Ellora, 1,471 tons, Captain J Johnstone, arrived in Bombay yesterday from Port Louis, laden with sugar and eighty passengers on deck—males, females, and children.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—AUGUST 17.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Idar	2656	A B. Macdougal	A	E. Bates & Co.
„ Thames	2131	W. Seaton	C	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Othello	1934	J. Atkin	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Kerbela	1459	D. Stewart	M	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ Astraea	3090	D. Nicholas	N	C. & Eduljee.
„ Etolia	2055	W. Gill	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Twickenham	1603	R. M. Cox	P	J. Mackenzie & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S. Bisagno	1199	Tognasso	1	F. Bozzoni.
„ Iran	2316	R. Poland	2	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Khiva	1452	E. Crewe	4	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ R. Rubattino	3041	Merello	6	F. Bozzoni.
„ K. George	1972	J. Thomas	8	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Mecca	936	Macfadyen	9	M. Mackenzie & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	From
17	Ellora (s)	Johnstone	Port Louis, Aug. 4.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
17	Malda (s)	Nash	Calcutta.
	Knight of St. George (s)	Thomas	Dunkirk.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Nerbudda, for Calcutta.
„ Canara, for the Coast Ports and Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 17.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Abana s—42 bales twist, B Ambaidas.
Iran s—2,548 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 76 bales wool, B Boye; 67 bales hemp, V Veerji; 6 bales wool, M Dayal; 12 cases bristles, F Limji.

FOR LONDON.

Thames s—16 bales hides and skins, M J Jooma and Co; 30 cwts gum, J Anundji; 36 cwts gum, G M Dharamsee; 55 cwts gum and 2 cases nutmegs, G Canji; 51 bales skins, H E Gool Md.
Kerbella s—80 cwts gum, F T Hurst.

FOR HULL.

Othello s—1,002 cwts myrabolums, J Visram; 6,000 wheat, Lyon and Co; 525 cwts myrabolums, J Essa.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Kt of St George s—2 cwts rapeseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, The Bo Co Ld.

FOR HAVRE.

Etolia s—20,000 cwts wheat and 11,725 cwts rapeseed, Lyon and Co; 20,000 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros; 3,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Thames s,—110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s,—1,599 cwts linseed and 600 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros.

FOR PORT SAID.

Thames s,—2 bales hides, J. Mancherji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Khiva s,—25 bales twist, N J Sassoon; 205 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.
Bisagno s,—110 bales twist, C H B Forbes and Co; 100 bales twist, The Alliance Cotton Manftg, Company.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Khiva s,—100 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khiva s—106 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 40 bales twist and 12 bales piece goods, Tatta and Co.
Bisagno s—600 cwts turmeric, 59 cwts bysaboles, 58 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, and 175 cwts broken glass, H Datoo; 450 bales twist, H P Jootha; 64 bales cotton, A Shriram; 77 bales cotton and 73 bales twist, S Sodutrai; 125 bales twist, T Maneckchand.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khiva s—18 bales piece goods, Tatta and Co.
Bisagno's—30 bales piece goods, The K. Hind. S. and W. Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Nerbudda s—150 bales cotton, B Lachmandas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 16.

Chitty, Lieut, Bombay Staff Corps, on leave, from Mhow.

AUGUST 17.

Philips, Captain, The Buffs, on leave, from Ranikhet.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 17.

Hodgkinson, Captain, Adjt, B V Rifles, on leave to Poona.
Brown, Lieut, 8th Bombay L I, off leave, to Rajkote.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDER.

By Lieut-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, 18th August, 1888.

The Prospectus of the Bombay Presidency Sixteenth Rifle Meeting and Entrance List, having been received, can be seen at Head-quarters, where entrances must be made on or before the 15th September, 1888.

By Order,
G. DE SAONE,
Lieut. and Acting Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 18.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

518-87—Mansuklal and D—Dharsee Ludha vs. Mulloo Rajana—Jefferson, B and D—Part heard.
456-87—Mirza, H K—Travade Gowrishunker Tribhowan vs. Loower Cullian Purshotum.—Hore, C and B.
461-87—H Bicknell, for pauper—Goolam Sanjia vs Sonwar Somwar and others—Chalk, W and S.
484-87—Wadia and G—Peshotum Hormusjee Dustoor vs Meherbi—Nanu and H.
68-88—Little, S F and N—Sir Munguldas Nathubai, Kt, C S I, vs Nusserwanji Shapurjee Parekh—Macfarlane, E and H.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE).

For consent decree.

154-88—Wadia and G—Mahomed Meyahin Mahomed Hoosein K and others vs Noor Mahomed Haji Adam and others—In person.
For investigation of pauperisin.
18-88—In person—Kussoobai vs Hunsa Naron and other—Payne G and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

79-88—Payne, G and S—Vazirbhoy Thavur vs Allibhoy Assur—Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.
59-88—Mirza, H K—Hemchund Premchund vs F L Charles—Crawford and B—Part heard.
76-88—In person, a pauper—Balaram Bappoo vs Sitaeai—Venayekrao H—Par theard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 16th August, 1888.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·742
Temperature of the Air	79·9
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·0
Dew Point	74·5
Relative humidity of Air	·836
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·8
Minimum do. do (read at 8 a.m.)	76·0
General Directions of Wind.*	W, WSW, W, WSW, W, WSW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	445
Fall of rain	0·20
Total for during month	8·35
„ „ year	48·53
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 17th inst.	0·3

* From midnight to midnight.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUG. 17.

REUTER'S telegrams are still a day late, and we are without yesterday's news through that medium. Wednesday's financial message from London reports no change whatever in any of the items usually wired. Council Drafts, as we were able to state last evening from private information, realized 1-32d. above the rate obtained by Government last week, some 15 lakhs having been allotted to Bombay, 8 lakhs to Calcutta, and 2 lakhs to Madras. 25 lakhs will be offered again next Wednesday. £275,000 in Gold was withdrawn from the Bank of England for South America, and £100,000 for Portugal.

The tone of the Wheat Market from flat had become steady, and the prices quoted under Wednesday's date show an improvement of 3d. per quarter in Club No. 1 and No. 2 to arrive *viâ* the Canal, the rate for Hard Red being unchanged. In Mincing Lane Linseed was firm, and Calcutta quality was 3d. per quarter higher to arrive, by both routes, while Bombay Seed had advanced 6d. per quarter to arrive, say to 38s. 6d. per quarter. Rapeseed was steady at previous quotations; but Poppyseed to arrive was 6d. per quarter higher.

The Liverpool Cotton Market had become quiet again, with sales for the day 8,000 bales as on Tuesday, of which 600 were Surats, the tone for these being steady. There was no alteration whatever in spot prices; but American Arrivals were 1-32d. lower in all positions. Manchester had been firm, but still without change in prices as far as quotations have reached us. In New York, 11⅜ cents was still the rate for spot Cotton; November Futures, however, were 2 points higher at 9.52 cents.

Here, there has not been much doing in Cotton again to-day, the total purchases being only a "few hundred bales more than were reported yesterday, and consisting of Bengals, at Rs. 166-70; Pachora, at Rs. 198; Indore, at Rs. 189; and Tinnevelly, at Rs. 208½. In contracts for the next crop we hear of contracts having been made between dealers in "Good" Bengal at Rs. 167, and in "Fully Good" at Rs. 177 for January delivery; and in "Good" Broach, for March, at Rs. 229. Contracts for "Good" Bhownuggur are wanted for May delivery, at Rs. 201, but there are no sellers.

WHEAT.—Demand has been strengthened by the more encouraging news from the other side, and we have again to report a large business and a firm market, though prices have not changed for any description.

SEEDS also have been in much request, especially *Linseed*, which has advanced one anna per cwt. in a strong market. There has also been a good deal doing in *Rapeseed*, but prices are quoted as before, all round.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	242	bales.
Wheat	31,988	cwts.
Linseed	8,813	„
Rapeseed	2,960	„
Poppyseed	1,134	„
Groundnuts	704	„

FREIGHTS are quiet as to the volume of business passing, but firm as to rates, 6d. to 1s. per ton higher than yesterday's quotations being named, owing to the scarcity of tonnage both for this and next month. We learn that the Twickenham (s), has been fixed at home for Marseilles at 18s. per ton for loading at the end of this month.

EXCHANGE opened this morning at yesterday's closing quotations, excepting that banks would not sell ready Telegraphic at over 1s. 4 1-16d.; but for forward transfer and delivery from September onwards the rate has been pretty steady at 1s. 4 3-32d. for Telegraphic and 1s. 4⅛d. for Demand, and at these rates a little business has been done. Some ready 3 months' sight Credits were placed at 1s. 4 9-32d.; but later on 1s. 4¼d. was done for that usance, and 1s. 4⅜d. for 6 months' sight Bills. Transactions generally, however, have continued on a small scale, and the market closed with a quiet and rather weaker feeling at:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 3-32d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic Transfer	1s. 4 1-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-32d.	„
Credits „	1s. 4¼d.	„
Francs „	1·72	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady all day at 100 15-16 for Four per cents. for cash. For the coming account a fair business has been done at 100⅞ to 100 13-16, and a little has been booked for the September settlement at 100⅝ to 100 11-16, the lower rates having ruled in the after part of the day; but we have not heard of much doing for money. For 4½ per cent. Paper 105, nominal, is still quoted.

SHARES.—Quotations have been generally unchanged to-day, and the market closed early on account of the death of a relative of a prominent operator.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	13 pct.	875
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	940xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	14 do.	815
EXCHANGE BANK.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	11,111	100	all	17½ do.	449
National Bank of India	37,320	$125		5 pct.	135
		250			

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	...	..	...
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	...	..	..

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,308	1,000	1,000	...	1,150
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.		500	500	Rs. 25	460
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,315	100	100	Rs. 4	101
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	365
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	—
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	705
Bellary S. & W. Mill Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	500
Bombay Cotton Mfg Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	462½
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	920
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	Rs. 10	150
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	50	50	Rs. [illegible]	1,030
City of Bombay Mfg Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	1,070xd
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 30	780
Connaught Mills Co. Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 25	715
Cocria S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	555
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,60[illegible]	5	3½	Rs. 500	565
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,035xd
Empress S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,415½	500	500	Rs.	705
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	610
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co Ld.	8,730	15	15	Rs. 20	175
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	500	500	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited		1,000	1,000	...	—
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	421	1,000	1,000	...	83
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	[illegible]	1,000	1,000	35	845
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,030	50	50	..	720
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited	70	57	500	Rs. 3	70
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. [illegible]	790
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 8	1,38[illegible]
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,300	500	5	Rs. 2	615
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	2	25	Rs. 1	320
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,33[illegible]	5	50	Rs. 2	715
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original	600	5	5		100
Increased	1,485	2	2	Rs. 1	
Pardup	..	900	..	—	820
Jewraj Balloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,10[illegible]	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,175
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	75	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	660
Khattow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	875
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 6	1,130
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	115
Madras United S. and W. Mills Co., Ld.	500½		1,000	Rs. 12	2,300
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	65	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	655
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 5	165
Morarjee Gocooldas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,600
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,312½
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	100	100		10
Nawab of Balla S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	...	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	835
National S. & W. Co of India, Limited	600	1,000	1,000	...	460
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	6,720		625	Rs. 20	565
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	1,000	50	250	Rs. 6½	100
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	713	1,000	1,000	...	993
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,183		125	...	65
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	799	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,101xd
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld.	811	1,000	1,300	Rs. 5	1,110
Sasoon S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	600	500	...	275
Sholapore S. & W. Co Ld.		1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,120
Sunderdas S. & W. Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	590
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,400	250	250	...	415
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.	4,000	500	500	...	410
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	1000
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600		1,000	Rs. 20	640
Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.		500	500	...	
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000			

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES; THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

ASHCROFT—August 11, at Ulwar, the wife of the Revd. Francis A hcroft, Missionary, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1888.

ON Friday, the 10th of August, our local contemporary announced in one column that the case against Mr. Arthur Crawford had "collapsed;" in another column the same discriminating interpreter of events found a verdict in the case, treated it as finally and for ever at an end, and then, in a tone of indignation which we own did not impress us greatly, called upon us to apologise for some undefined and mysterious offence against what is called "fair journalism." On Friday, the 17th of August, the journal to which we were indebted for a verdict upon an uninvestigated case, and for the information that it was at an end, devotes so much of a column as it can spare from its censures upon the *Bombay Gazette* to a plea for bringing the same case into the High Court, and taking the verdict of a jury upon issues on which just a week before it had passed confident judgment. When we referred last Monday to the verdict of the 10th of August as hasty and valueless we scarcely expected that on the 17th our contemporary would so abundantly confirm that view of the matter. But the confirmation has come, and with it has come a very remarkable demonstration of the discretion and the intelligence with which this particular case is being dealt with in certain quarters. However, we may now assume that the verdict of the 10th of August is revoked. Revoked too is the passionate—may we not also call it the exceedingly silly?—demand upon us to apologise for not having lost our temper and our judgment in the presence of this case. We are no longer asked to apologise, but we are told that we are the one solitary journal that has attempted to exonerate the action of the Government. But we are not solitary. We have not attempted to exonerate the Government. We have frankly asserted that the Government have erred in their way of going about this business. Just as frankly have we recognized the advantage, other things being equal, of trial by a jury—which by the way is not the same thing as trial by impetuous journalism—over an inquiry by a Commission. As to whether we stand alone in the belief that the ends of justice are not to be attained by bullying the Government in the midst of difficulties and responsibilities which claim from the public some measure of support and reasonable trustfulness the issue of the *Englishman* which arrived in Bombay yesterday may profitably be put in evidence. "It is not very difficult," it says, "to understand the position of the Government in this painful matter, and there cannot be two opinions as to the propriety of the proposal to appoint a Commission that will be altogether independent of Bombay. To suggest that the Bombay Government has any desire to burk an investigation is as silly as to suppose that there is a grain of truth in the rumour that the authorities are anxious to persuade Mr. Crawford to take two years' furlough. Whether the appointment of a Commission is the most satisfactory mode of dealing with the case may be open to doubt, but the Government, with its intimate knowledge of the affair, may be trusted to decide the question in the interests of justice. So far as we have seen, the Government has at least shown a fixed determination to deal justly and impartially, and to proceed in the investigation without fear or favour." So much then for the pretence that one solitary journal has possessed its soul in patience during the progress of this affair. Upon this point, however, a word or two may profitably be said. Some of the up-country papers, it is true, have given expression to opinions on the subject which our local contemporary has approvingly quoted. They were written upon precisely the same amount of information as our contemporary had at its disposal when it gave its own private verdict in the case—information which within twelve hours was shown to be incomplete and misleading. Our contemporary, nevertheless, when the fuller information came, and it was made clear that the Government were not going to suffer the case to collapse, neither revised its midnight verdict nor had a word of its own to say upon the turn that the case had really taken. It was content to quote, as "pertinent," the comments of an up-country paper which assumed that the order for the prosecution had been revoked *sans phrases*, and that there was an end to the whole business. Anything less pertinent, anything less worth pointing to as an indication of public opinion on the question, we cannot imagine—outside the columns of the *Times*.

As to the "strong—the overwhelmingly strong" amount of public opinion to which an appeal is made in this endeavour to interrupt the course of a very necessary inquiry, this is an attempt to "*battre la grosse caisse*" which should mislead no one. There is really very little excitement in the public mind in connection with the case, though here and there an excited attempt is being made to mislead it in the hope that thereby some perversion of justice may be brought about. All the public expect is that full and free inquiry may be made as to the manner in which a servant of the Government against whom many serious accusations have been made has acquitted himself of his high trust. But nowhere are there signs that people are so passionately confident that the High Court is the only tribunal which can take cognisance of the matter, or that anything short of justice to Mr. Crawford and the public service will be done in an inquiry by a Commission. We are told that the proceedings of such a body would be a cruel farce, and that there is something sardonic, something insulting, in the very suggestion that Mr. Crawford should appear before it. This is wild advocacy, little calculated to promote the interests either of abstract justice or of the gentleman whose reputation is at stake. Our contemporary prefers the High Court to a Commission of Inquiry. So should we, if the High Court could conveniently inquire into the mass of allegations which have been made. The High Court, we are told, with a confident appeal to the legal knowledge of "almost every child," can try any number of charges. But it is dangerous to take one's law from children. The High Court, it is true, can try any number of charges, but it can deal with only three in any one trial. "When a person is accused of more offences than one of the same kind, committed within the space of twelve months from the first to the last of such offences, he may be charged with and tried at one trial for any number of them not exceeding three." That is what the Criminal Procedure Code says. So that, assuming there were, let us say, seventy-five charges against Mr. Crawford—and this is not pure hypothesis by any means—and his very natural desire to meet every accuser and every accusation were to be gratified, he would have to be tried twenty-five times over! Would this be a cruel farce, or what? And is there nothing sardonic in the suggestion that he should be called upon to plead to twenty-five indictments before twenty-five juries? And yet this is the meaning of these excited demands that the full inquiry which Mr. Crawford courts shall be before a criminal tribunal—the true outcome of the damaging championship which at the eleventh hour has added a new terror to accusation, and has shown what magnificent disservice an indiscreet advocate can do. For these pleadings amount simply to this—that justice cannot be got except under the narrowest of technical limitations. They mean that, with the only alternative of twenty-five successive indictments, each on three distinct charges. If anything less than that were given, then the opportunities of the defence of dealing with the whole body of allegations would be restricted, and an injustice would be done to Mr. Crawford against which he has protested in anticipation in his repeated demands to be brought face to face with his accusers. Those who insist that the case shall be submitted to a criminal court are moreover both impatient and forgetful. The letter in which the Government notified to Mr. Crawford's solicitors the withdrawal of the magisterial proceedings contains two expressions which distinctly give a preliminary character to the forthcoming inquiry by a Commission. Inquiry by a Commission, the Government Solicitor wrote in his letter of the 9th August, was held by the Government to be the method best adapted for dealing "in the first instance" with a case of this nature. In another paragraph Mr. Little intimated that "pending the holding of a Commission of Inquiry" it was not intended to proceed further in the Magistrate's Court. With this on record these reckless and impatient demands that Mr. Crawford may be hurried into a criminal court would have been omitted by anyone anxious to spare him the pain and the nuisance of mischievous advocacy.

The question whether, without grave and scandalous dereliction of duty, the Government could avoid a reference of the case to a strongly constituted Commission of Inquiry, meets with an emphatic answer in the proceedings which are in progress in Poona in connection with another set of charges. We offer no opinion upon the Hunmantrao case itself. It is incomplete, and even if the charges against Hunmantrao were proved they could not be formally brought in accusation against anyone else. We refer to the evidence in this case only so far as it indicates the existence of a state of things in the district administration of this Presidency that at the least challenges serious investigation. There is, for instance, evidence already that a widespread belief existed in the subordinate service—whether rightly or wrongly let a Commission ascertain—that promotions were being made out of order, and that the way to advancement could be smoothed by gifts in money. One witness tells how, in looking after the interests of his son-in-law, he took occasion to remark "His name may be low down, but you must find out some way (of getting promotion for him) as promotions are now made out of their proper order—" an estimate of the situation which is strikingly confirmed by the evidence that in order to make the particular appointment for which this man intervened no fewer than twenty-nine officials were superseded. The first impression of another witness on being apprised of his removal to an undesirable district was that the transfer had been made in order that something should be got out of him. Are beliefs of this kind to be suffered to prevail in the public service, and to be expressed in the hearing of all men, without giving the official whose reputation is directly called into question by them the opportunity of showing that they are baseless? To take any particular case into the High Court, or any three cases, would be to ask the Court to deal with the mere fragments of a large fabric of what is alleged to be grave wrongdoing—some of them fragments moreover of which the courts could not take cognizance, despite their gravity from the point of view of administrative rectitude. The reckless endeavour to persuade the public that it will be cruel and unjust to inquire searchingly into allegations which if they are true are a public scandal, and if false would be shown to be so, will seem to all judicious people to be an attempt to pervert justice and to be as reprehensible as they are mysterious. But to no one, we should imagine, can they be more distasteful than to the public servant in whose interests they are supposed to be made, and who, if the writer could have his way, would be deprived of the opportunities of large and comprehensive vindication which the inquiry will afford him.

THE blinding publicity given in India and in England to the swift fate that overtook the wholly inexcusable indiscretion and folly of Mr. Kirkwood, is a curious contrast with the almost awful silence in which similar and worse misdeeds by humbler officials have been passed over by Anglo-Indian and native opinion alike. A cynic might be tempted to say that such cases—when the perpetrators are native officials—are so much in accordance with Oriental notions of the absolute insignificance of women and of their small claims to humane and decent treatment that the perpetration of "gross oppression and illegality" attracts no attention where race antipathies do not complicate matters. The cynic would be wrong who said anything of the kind, but it is nevertheless the fact that two remarkable cases in character not dissimilar to that which brought the Judge of Patna's name into undesired prominence on the question-paper of the House of Commons and in degree even more disgraceful, have been allowed to pass almost unobserved in the Madras Presidency. All the facts which it is necessary to indicate are to be found in a supplement to the North Arcot Village Sheet published last month under the authority of the Collector and Magistrate. Mr. H. Le Fanu, District Magistrate of North Arcot, states that on reading two preliminary registers of the month of June—one being that of a second class magistrate and the other that of a sheristadar and third class magistrate—he found that there had been gross oppression and illegality on the part of village officers, the police, a magistrate, and medical officers. It is to be regretted that in the official publication from which we take the astounding facts which we will now relate, the names of all concerned, including those of the magistrate, the village police and other officers who so seriously committed themselves, are represented by blanks. Whether this is done to spare the feelings of the culprits or is the result of some regulation peculiar to the Madras Presidency we cannot say. The first case mentioned is that of the munsiff of a village in North Arcot, who took upon himself, on the 10th of April last, to send for a widow who lived in his village and actually had her examined by two other women without any warrant of law, or without any pretext of suspicion; he only alleged that he thought, judging from her appearance, she might, being a widow, "commit some mischief." The Village Magistrate who so misconducted himself, Mr. Le Fanu points out, had no jurisdiction in such a case, even if his suspicions were well founded. "He had no right whatever," says the District Magistrate, "to send for a woman on mere suspicion, and insult her by accusing her without any authority whatever of an intention to commit a criminal offence. It was illegal to submit any woman to a disgraceful indignity in order to procure evidence against her of an offence which she had not committed." As a consequence apparently of this outrage the next morning the woman gave birth to a still-born child. Her son, being bound by law to report the birth, gave information to the Village Magistrate, who went to the house and saw the mother and the child. He again had her subjected to examination, and then sent for the police, by whom the suffering woman with the dead child were taken the same morning a distance of five miles to a hospital. The police had no business whatever to interfere in such a case. They should have reported it to a magistrate and awaited his orders. But the first-class constable not only reported to the magistrate but went to the spot and made enquiry on his own account. He then sent the widow five miles across country to a dispensary. "It is intolerable," says Mr. Le Fanu, "that in defiance of the distinct provisions of the law any police officer should interfere in a non-cognizable case and expose a possibly innocent woman to humiliation and degradation. Further, to move a woman who had been confined that day was an act of gross brutality. I am of opinion that the head constable and all police officers acting with him in this matter should be dismissed from the force." As for the Village Magistrate, his misconduct having been brought to light by himself on oath in the course of a judicial enquiry, he has been dismissed from his appointment and the divisional officer is directed to see that no undivided member of his family be appointed to the vacancy. This prompt and severe punishment receives emphasis in the censure pronounced upon the second class magistrate for condoning the illegality of the police and the munsiff. "The District Magistrate," says Mr. Le Fanu, "looks to the Taluka Magistracy for discretion and judgment. They should never, even indirectly, wink at interference by the police in non-cognizable cases. When the honour of a woman is concerned discretion is doubly necessary." The Taluk Magistrate did indeed discharge the widow. But all grace was taken from the discharge by a statement that the woman was immoral, and that every one had well known her condition. As Mr. Le Fanu points out, it is the business of the magistrate to pronounce the law, and not to deal with irrelevant questions of morals.

Bad as this case was, the second, which came under the notice of the District Magistrate on the same day, was much worse, and justifies the magisterial opinion that it was "the most disgraceful confession of oppression, insult and illegality that could possibly disgrace any official record." To begin with, a third class magistrate gave a judgment, starting with a gross misstatement, accusing a woman of taking a drug for a criminal purpose when the facts gave no ground for such a statement. "The case as usual," says Mr. Le Fanu, "originated in the mischievous meddlesomeness of a village munsiff." He heard casually that a certain widow was in a condition which excited his apprehensions of what might possibly occur, and he at once caused her to be examined by two women, whose report confirmed his suspicions. Her son-in-law stated that the charge was false, but the Village Magistrate told him he would be responsible for a "perhaps" what was said was true! "He said he would be responsible. I asked him to express that in writing. He has accordingly given a writing. I have filed it before you." Later on he took a strange man to the woman's house and actually carried out in detail an inquisition of the most revolting kind, asking the woman insulting questions. Finding nothing to justify his suspicions, he actually sent the woman to the hospital. "If such conduct as this," writes the District Magistrate, "were to be tolerated, no woman in India would be safe from the most degrading insult from the meanest officials under the cloak of legality. The woman in this case was a Brahmin widow, deserving therefore of all sympathy and consideration; nor was she a pauper, for she is a pattadar, as the munsiff deposes, paying Rs. 50 a year to Government." This Brahmin widow, a woman of some means, when thus illegally sent to the hospital, found that she had still worse indignities before her. The hospital assistant with some faint sense of decency wrote to the third class magistrate for orders, and received a letter directing him to "examine the body of the female with her consent" and send a certificate as to the result of his examination. This order was distinctly illegal, for the words "with her consent" had under the circumstances no real meaning; the direction to the assistant was to make an insulting and degrading examination to obtain evidence. The use of the words showed that the magistrate knew that the order was illegal, but he attempted to save himself responsibility by transferring it to the hospital assistant. The latter did as he was requested, and then sent the woman to a lying-in hospital with a policeman. The magistrate, instead of even then letting his common sense warn him that he was mistaken in his suspicions, sent word to the medical man in charge, stating that the woman was suspected in a criminal case before him, and asked the doctor "to kindly examine her thoroughly and let me know the result." The doctor certified that there was no evidence of any criminal attempt having been made. Yet the magistrate put the unfortunate woman on her trial five days afterwards! He interrogated her daughter, eleven years old, to obtain colourable evidence as to a drug—really a pill procured for the child, which he endeavoured to show was the criminal agent. The pill was subjected to chemical analysis, and found harmless. One witness after another was examined, and the case went on from the 21st March to the 24th of April. Finally, not a shadow of evidence of any criminal intention whatever being available, the woman was discharged.

It is right to give here in full the indignant words of the District Magistrate on summing up the facts of this disgraceful but quite typical case of oppression in the Mofussil:—"The dates given show how, despite all the platitudes which have of late years been paraded about concern for the delicacy and modesty of native women—especially caste women—it is possible under British rule for the lowest official to initiate, and for higher officials to perpetrate, a series of the grossest insults to, and the most degrading persecutions of, a Brahmin widow, a representative of the highest caste known in the land." The munsiff was dismissed from his offices, with a recommendation to Government that no member of his family should be appointed to any of them. The Acting Magistrate was dismissed from his acting appointment and reduced to a post of Rs. 20. The dismissal of constables concerned, who could not give a satisfactory explanation of their participation in the case, was recommended. The hospital assistant, who acted illegally under the magistrate's orders, was excused as a foreigner, acting in ignorance. The atrocious inhumanity of the active agents in this case is briefly indicated in a brief recapitulation of the treatment to which this innocent victim of official tyranny was subjected. The shock of the first examination at the hands of two women under the orders of the munsiff was followed by a journey of thirteen miles to the hospital; then two miles to another hospital, crossing a river. Escaping from that hospital, she fled to a village twenty-seven miles off, where she was arrested, and dragged fourteen miles to another place. Then six miles to still another, where she was imprisoned for the day in the common lock-up "like a robber or a murderer." Then she was dragged seven miles in another direction, with still another journey before her. All this to a woman who was in a condition to excite the fears of the magistrate that she might, if left to herself, give birth prematurely to a child!

THE Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Vice-Chancellor, presided at a meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University held yesterday afternoon in the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall of the University. The first business was to elect three members of the Board of Accounts for the current year; and the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Rao Sahib V. N. Mandlik, C.S.I., and Mr. M. H. Starling, barrister-at-law, were elected, a vote of thanks being passed to the retiring members. On the motion of the Hon. K. T. Telang, it was resolved that, as recommended by the Syndicate, it be left to that body to nominate the Government of India scholar of the present year on a comparison of the results of the ordinary examinations, pending any decision the Senate may come to as to what shall be in future years the method of election. On the proposition of the Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood, the Senate granted a grace to Ramnakray Cullianray, of the Gujerat College, excusing him sixteen days' attendance during last term, he having been declared to have passed the Matriculation examination on the 2nd February, 1888. On the motion of Mr. Charles Chambers, the Senate adopted the scheme and the form of application for permission to attend at the University School Final Examination. The Hon. Mr. Justice Birdwood then moved that, as recommended by the Syndicate, the Draft Act to consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the University of Bombay be adopted and submitted for the favourable consideration of Government. The learned judge referred at some length to the circumstances under which the Draft Act now came before the Senate, and strongly recommended its adoption. The Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine seconded the proposition, when the Senate, owing to the lateness of the hour, adjourned until this afternoon.

AN influential meeting of Sheffield manufacturers and merchants, convened by the Chamber of Commerce, unanimously passed a resolution in favour of constructing a canal from Sheffield to Goole. It was stated that independent water communication was absolutely necessary if heavy industries were to be retained. The canal, which has the support of all the great iron, steel, and coal companies, is expected to cost about one million sterling, and will be fifty miles long.

MR. H. ST. A. GOODRICH, Collector of Bellary, and President of the District Board, has made it known that from personal experience he has found that a belt of plaintain trees of the ordinary size and thickness planted between irrigated land and crowded towns and villages, has the effect of protecting the latter from malaria; and at his suggestion the Hospital Taluk Board has directed the experiment to be carried out. If the result proves satisfactory, the discovery of an antimalarial agency in so common a plant, and so easily grown, is likely to prove of great value.

THE proceeds of five sales of Bengal opium and four months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay amount to Rs. 3,30,80,000, which is Rs. [illegible],360 better than the estimate.

TELEGRAMS.

THE CRAWFORD CASE.

REJECTION OF THE APPEAL.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 17.

Mr. Crawford's application to the Sessions Judge to order the District Magistrate to hear the case which was discharged, was rejected by Mr. Candy.

I hear that Mr. Crawford will appeal against the Sessions Judge's decision to the Bombay High Court.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PORTE AND MASSOWAH.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 15.

A Circular has been issued by the Porte, declaring the Italian occupation of Massowah to be a violation of existing Treaties

THE BULGARIAN QUESTION.

St. PETERSBURG, Aug. 15.

The statement recently made that a congress would be held at Berlin for the purpose of settling the Bulgarian question is denied here.

EMIN PACHA.

LONDON, Aug. 16.

Advices from the Soudan state that Emin Pacha has been shot, but no particulars have been received.

THE SHOOTING AT BOULANGER.

PARIS, Aug. 15.

Upon investigation it appears that the shots supposed to have been intended for General Boulanger at the Charente were accidental and occurred during an affray in the crowd.

ZULULAND.

DURBAN, Aug. 14.

A detachment of four hundred British troops engaged the Zulus on the 10th instant. The Zulus lost twelve in killed, but the loss on the British side is not stated.

WITHDRAWAL OF THE FOUR PER CENT. STOCK NOTES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

A Government resolution regarding Stock Notes states that the amount of annual sales is still very small, and that the public continue to look on the system with disfavour. Government have, therefore, with regret been forced to the conclusion that the experiment ought to be abandoned. About sixteen lakhs of notes are in circulation, and they will be converted, on application at any Government treasury, into promissory notes of 4 per cent. loan of 1842-43, if tendered in even hundreds of rupees. Interest will be paid to 31st July less premium of 8 annas per cent. charged on promissory notes. Notes of less value than Rs. 100 will be bought up by the Comptroller-General and converted into promissory notes and held on account of the Treasury.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

A resolution appears in the *Gazette of India*, withdrawing the scheme of the four per cent. Stock Notes issued in 1882, and offering holders of Stock Notes either four per cent. Government Securities at a premium of eight annas, or in the case of small notes payment in cash at par.

A CLEVER IMPOSTURE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 17.

On Thursday a peon, in the employ of a native firm, presented a cheque for Rs. 15,000 at the Agra Bank. There being some delay in cashing it, the peon left the office for a few minutes. On returning he found another man had personated him and received the amount. The swindler is still at large.

SERIOUS OUTRAGE IN BENGAL.

A few days ago about two thousand villagers broke down a Government embankment of a canal in the suburbs, flooding one village and threatening others with destruction. On the report reaching the District Magistrate, he deputed a native magistrate, with a strong police force, armed with muskets and supplied with ammunition. Seeing matters coming to a crisis the mob retired, and allowed the police to mend the breaches. Next morning a mob of four thousand collected, armed with shovels, pickaxes, and other weapons. The police went at them, but, instead of attacking or dispersing, the mob surrendered unconditionally. 700 of them have been charged with rioting, and are being sent up in batches for trial. Had the police arrived a couple of hours later there would have been fearful loss of lives and property.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 17.

It is confidently expected that the Public Service Commission report will be finally disposed of by the Government of India by the end of the current month, as the opinions of the Local Governments have now been fully considered.

THE NATIVE PRINCES AND THE DEFENCE OF THE EMPIRE.

The Government of India are about to take practical measures to avail themselves of the offers made by the various native princes to assist in the defence of the North-West Frontier. The particular form in which it is proposed that advantage should be taken of these offers is by requesting a number of the principal States to maintain a certain portion of their armed forces in a condition of readiness for active service in a way which will put no undue pressure upon the resources of their rulers. With this object it is intended to invite the representatives of three or four of the principal States in the Punjab to assemble shortly at Simla in order to explain to the Government of India the views of their respective durbars.

H. E. LORD DUFFERIN.

One of the last acts of the Viceroy in connection with the late visit to Simla of the Hyderabad Minister was to grant a private audience to the Nawab Mushtaq Husain, an old and faithful servant of the State, and before that for some fourteen years an excellent servant of the British Government and protégé of Sir Syed Ahmed, on whose recommendation he first obtained employment under the Nizam.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 17.

Major A. T. S. A. Rind officiates as Commissary-General for Transport, *vice* Colonel A. F. Laughton.

The following appointments are made on the Viceroy's personal staff:—Surgeon-General G. Bidie to be Honorary Surgeon. Lieutenant E. W. Fletcher to be an extra Aide-de-Camp.

Furloughs:—Colonel T. Cadel, 182 days; Deputy Surgeon-General A. J. Cowie, 124 days; Colonel W. J. Bax, one year; Lieutenant-Colonel A. P. Broome, 182 days.

R. Sivewright officiates as Deputy Consulting Engineer for Railways in Bombay.

THE MADRAS JUDICIAL SCANDAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Aug. 17.

Three witnesses were called for Kunjen Menon. The second accused called two, and denied everything. Mr. Grant then addressed the court, urging that the case for the prosecution had not been established, to which the Advocate-General replied. The Judge summed up the evidence, and the assessors were of opinion that the charge against both the prisoners had not been proved. The judge reserved judgment till after the hearing of the second case, which commenced to-day.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The Bombay mails of the 31st July arrived at Brindisi yesterday.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15.

The Hall Line steamer Kirby Hall arrived here yesterday evening from Bombay.

PORT SAID, Aug. 15.

The Hall Line steamer Aston Hall left here to-day.

SINGAPORE, Aug 17.

The Italian steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 5th instant, arrived here to day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 3-16.
The Manchester Market has been firm.	
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	99⅞
4½ per cent. French Rentes	105¼
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	67¼
4½ per cent. do.	69⅞
3½ per cent. French Rentes	106
Bar Silver	42

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(August 17.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, interrupted.
America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
Moulmein route to Siam interrupted within Indian Frontier.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, Aug. 16.

10 p.m.	80·0

FRIDAY, Aug. 17.

6 a.m.	78·5
10 a.m.	83·4
2 p.m.	80·3
4 p.m.	80·7

Barnum is once more turning author, and has this time devoted himself to his little patrons. He has a picture-book just ready of the "greatest show on earth," the text of which is written with his own hand. The material is divided into three parts, each of which respectively deals, as the old showman's fancy paints it, with the circus, the museum, and the menagerie. English, French, and German editions of the book are to make their appearance simultaneously. Fifty thousand copies are ordered to be printed.

The most attractive and interesting incident at the Manchester Church Congress in October will be the appearance of Mr. Balfour, who is a selected reader or speaker on "The Needs of Human Nature, and their Supply in Christianity."

The late Rev. G. R. Gleigh commenced at a comparatively early age to note down his reminiscences of the celebrated men with whom he was frequently brought into contact; he has left several volumes of manuscript memoirs. Mr. Gleig was on the most intimate terms with the first and second Dukes of Wellington, and he was a constant visitor at Strathfieldsye, and "King Arthur" (as the King of Hanover called him) talked to him with great freedom, and frequently consulted him, having the highest opinion of his judgment and capacity.

The inquiry ordered by Congress at New York into pauper immigration attracts much attention. It has been proved by steamship agents that European emigration is unduly stimulated; that large numbers of foreign agents are posted all over the country, and are engaged in selling prepaid passage-tickets, that their commission is large, and that they induce foreigners to purchase prepaid tickets, many thousands of which are sent to Europe from America; that some steamship companies take no special precautions to prevent the introduction of undesirable immigrants, and that a large proportion of those who arrive remain in New York. It was shown that the close competition among the steamship lines unnaturally stimulates emigration. One company, concerned chiefly with the Mediterranean, has 3,000 agencies here, besides a large number in Europe. The enormous immigration, particularly of Italians, is largely due to the efforts of these agents. On this point an agent of the Fabre Line from Marseilles, Palermo, Genoa, and Naples, said that the present rush of Italians was produced by the news that work had been plentiful in America. One-third of these Italians came on prepaid tickets. The North German Lloyd's agent said that 40 per cent. of the immigrants brought by that line had come over on prepaid tickets. His company brought many Hungarians on tickets sent out from the Pennsylvania coal regions, but most of these men left New York at once on their arrival.

There can be no doubt, says the *World*, that the desire is now general in the Conservative party to see Lord Randolph Churchill back in the Ministry. His great readiness in debate, and his decision and firmness in dealing with the Opposition, are qualities which would again enable him to be of great service to his party, as they enabled him in the autumn Session of 1886. It is universally admitted that he led the House at that time with signal ability and success. His intervention in the Channel Tunnel debate, and his rapid movement upon Mr. Conybeare in vindication of the Speaker and the House of Commons, are more recent examples of his promptness in every emergency. It is not surprising that even those who were most incensed at his resignation should be anxious to see him once more in the Ministry before the perils of a new Session are encountered. There appear to be no great difficulties in the way of managing this. Lord Randolph Churchill's colleagues are, as a general rule, quite prepared to welcome him back. Hard terms and conditions ought not to be imposed on either side. It certainly does seem unfortunate that one of the ablest and most popular leaders the Conservatives have ever had should, at a time like this, be stranded on the back benches. The party will yet need all its strength to cope with its enemies, and the sooner its ranks are closed up again the better for all concerned.

It will be very hard, the *Pioneer* fears, for the Rev. John Moulson, who has recently been appearing in an English Petty Sessions Court on a charge of beating his own infant child, to show reason why he should remain on the list of Indian Chaplains. The evidence makes it appear that the Reverend father being annoyed by the crying of the child, who was teething, locked himself up in a room alone with her, and administered corporal chastisement to his sixteen months-old daughter. The only conflict of evidence was as to the after effects; two persons lodging in the same house asserting that the child next morning showed marks of cruel usage, while, on the other hand, two young ladies passing by had seen it at the window looking well and happy. The magistrates decided that there had been no "assault" within their cognisance, and Mr. Moulson got off with a rebuke and payment of the costs. But the mere fact of being prosecuted by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, whose work we are happily accustomed to think of as lying altogether amongst the degraded classes, is a disgrace to a man in Mr. Moulson's position, of which his superiors will surely want very full explanation before he is permitted to rejoin his appointment in India.

A Rangoon paper, in noticing the arrival of a cargo of two thousand tons of Bengal coal shipped for the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company, says:—This is the first instance, we think, of Bengal coal being imported here and in large quantities, although we have learned that lately the Local Government has been receiving supplies from the same quarter. It is evident that the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company have been compelled to endeavour to meet their coal requirements in India, in consequence of the extremely high rates of freight from England that have been ruling for some considerable time, and there being no prospects of a reduction. The shipment is very likely a trial one, and on its success will no doubt depend some large orders.

The case of the Rani Sajun and wife of Rajah Baba Sahib Bule, of Indore, in which she was charged with an attempt to commit suicide, came before Mr. Tucker, the Magistrate of the Hyderabad Residency Bazaars, on Wednesday. Mr. Inverarity watched the proceedings on behalf of the Rajah. Lieutenant Tighe, the Assistant Superintendent of Police, Residency Bazaars, at whose instance the prosecution commenced, declining to lead evidence in the case, the Rani was discharged.

LONDON IN JULY.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 27.

Life has been a very damp affair in London for the last few weeks. I suppose little children have given up praying the rain to go to Spain, for it has scarcely left us for a day; not certainly long enough for a comfortable journey to Spain and a rest before coming back. It has been raining and raining with perhaps a flash of lightning and a roar of thunder as a diversity, but raining always, incessantly raining, until we begin to wonder why in accordance with the laws of natural selection we have not begun to develop amphibious tendencies and so enjoy the showers as much as the sunshine. But we are not yet amphibii, and we are out of patience. Dripping umbrellas mean drooping spirits, for there is no influenza so infectious as depression. It is all very well for poets to talk tenderly of rain. "It rains," says Longfellow, "and the rain is never weary," as if the rain were most industrious, and should be highly commended for not idling like the ordinary British or Yankee workman. It is easy for poets to go into raptures; especially poets who inspect the weather phenomena from their study windows and who are too highly strung, or too double refined, to test its effect on themselves even with the protection of mackintoshes, clumped boots and umbrellas. It is quite easy to be good tempered as long as one may remain indoors; quite easy to talk pathetically, and deplore the scenes blotted out of sight by nature's own blinding mist of tears. But it is not quite so easy to make up one's mind to be married in a downpour.

* * *

Besides the old superstition that happy is the bride that the sun shines on to make one wish for fine weather there is the fact that rain means dainty dresses ruined, fringes falling out of curl, and feathers disconsolately down drooping. And be the season, wet or dry, it never breaks up without its weddings. Last week's brides, and their name was legion, had to go through the ordeal, as it is called, in a downpour, and not all the brightness of bridesmaids' bouquets, nor the brilliancy of bridal toilettes could relieve the gloom of dirty dripping London. And those who had been, or did not want to be, married, but wished to take their pleasure in some ordinary fashion, have been treated by the clerk of the weather office just as roughly. No use for Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone to hope for a sunny golden wedding day on which to receive the address and portraits presented by their friends. I suppose they had had sunshine fifty years ago, and they must take showers and shadow now. No use hoping to see the Maypole and Morris dancers at the Anglo-Danish Exhibition, except from under the shelter of an umbrella; no use hoping that Olympic Ireland will escape the deluge. But Ireland is luckily or unluckily inured to downpours, and so the horse jumping went on gaily, and the little Kerry cows were trotted out on view, and the sepoy battle was fought by a sham Irish regiment, and the dairy maids sold their strawberries and cream, and the piper played his tunes, and the flower-girls sold their roses and their shamrocks intertwined, and the Marchioness of Salisbury and her energetic friends bargained away their stock in trade of dainty things, and Mrs. Gladstone realized a small fortune for the Irish Peasant Fund by the sale of her autograph.

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But the enthusiasm that pervades Olympic Ireland does not spread farther afield. It is hard to be enthusiastic over a pastoral play acted by a damp hero and heroine in a damp open air theatre. Phyllis and Corydon require the gilding of sunshine or the silvering of the moonlight now as much as ever. A scene from Undine might be tolerable in wet weather; or a tale illustrated by dripping mermaids singing to drowning seamen might make one appreciate Mother Nature's efforts at being tearful and sympathetic. But who would like love scenes played beneath umbrellas. In the seclusion of a capacious "Gamp" many a love tale has doubtless been told, but as a stage accessory, and to give beauty to scenic detail I should say a bower of roses or even of modest hop vines would be preferable.

* * *

Open air plays have this season been voted a failure, and in spite of damp, and heat, and glare, the theatres still hold their own. To the Lyceum Madame Bernhardt is drawing crowds—crowds of her own gay vivacious fellow-country people as well as of ours. "Have you seen La Tosca? A horrible play—do not go." That is what every one says. But every one agrees that the acting is superb, though the play is abominable and the plot so so. La Tosca's dresses too as well as her acting are an inducement, and every one decides that every one must judge for oneself whether it be good or bad, so we all go.

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For those who do not know the play M. Mayer has provided an analysis, which is a help, though the Franco-English in which it is written is very funny. It is not quite English, you know, to describe La Tosca as being of a very umbrageous disposition, but when La Tosca appears one soon understands what manner of disposition is meant. M. Sardon has laid his scene in Rome in the year 1800, and the first act takes place in the Church of St. Andrea, where Mario Cavaradossi is engaged in painting a fresco. Mario, dressed in a blue frock coat, white breeches, and hunting boots with tops, is not the present ideal of an artist, but I daresay he is correctly attired for the period, though possibly if he were a careful man he would have supplemented his costume by a blouse. Even in the far away past of 1800, I think artists may have worn blouses. While Mario sings gaily at his work, Cesare Angelotti takes refuge in the church and begs Mario Cavaradossi to help him to hide. He has escaped from the Castle of St. Angelo, where he was imprisoned for a semi-political offence. While in London some years before he was intimate with Lady Hamilton, and when he sees her again in the court of Queen Mary Caroline, with whom Lady Hamilton is friendly, he boasts of his intimacy and gives offence. The Queen orders his arrest, some books of Voltaire's are found in his possession, and he is condemned to the galleys, and afterwards to the prison of St Angelo, from which his sister, the Marquise Attavanti, helps his escape. The Marquise Attavanti is an acquaintance of the artists. He has taken her as a model for his Magdalen in the fresco, and he helps her brother willingly. While they are talking Floria Tosca knocks, and when the door is opened and she finds no one with her lover Mario Cavaradossi, though she has heard voices in conversation, she becomes suspicious and jealous. The beautiful face of the Magdalen, which she recognizes as the portrait of the Marquise, is too much also for her "umbrageous" disposition, and she gets into a tremendous temper. Madame Bernhardt is quite charming as the angry, jealous little opera singer. Her voice rises in passion and falls so softly when she is fond or sorry. She is full of graceful movement as well as at times sinking into easy restful attitudes. She offers flowers to the Madonna in a delightfully pious spirit one moment, the next she tells her lover all that her old Father Confessor has been advising her, and laughs heartily at the idea that she would follow the padre's advice and give her lover up. It is not very devout of the lovers to be falling out and making up in church, but perhaps it is, or was, a Roman fashion in 1800, so we must not object. La Tosca forgives her lover for making the Magdalen so beautiful on condition that he paints in brown eyes instead of blue, and they part at length in peace. The next act is in the Farnese Palace, where the Queen has commanded La Tosca to sing. It is a very brilliant scene—the court ladies in their pretty short-waisted satin dresses, the courtiers in velvet and brocade. The Queen, whose necklet was ablaze with diamonds, wore a blue and silver trained dress opening over a white embroidered satin skirt. Her long white gloves reached to the shoulder, but her arms were pitifully slight and she carried them ungracefully, and for me was quite spoiled by such a defect. La Tosca's dress was white satin embroidered in gold, the drapery looped up at one side and divided at the other shewed an underskirt of tulle spotted with gold, which glistened with every movement. The bodice was low and made of scarves crossing at front and back from which the train fell and spread fan-like in folds. The song which La Tosca was to have sung is deferred by the news of the army's defeat, and La Tosca, whose jealousy has been rekindled by the Baron Scarpia, Regent of Police, follows her lover to his villa, where she finds him not with a rival but with Cesare Angelotti, whom he proposes to hide in a secret well until escape is possible. Scarpia has followed La Tosca, suspecting that she knows of the fugitive's hiding place, but he discovers nothing from her till he puts her lover to the torture, and in her agony at his suffering she acknowledges that she knows where he is hidden. The torture scene, though not acted in public, is one of the most painful things imaginable. Madame Bernhardt's acting is so good that the whole reality seems to go on before one. When Cesare Angelotti is found he has taken poison and is just dead. Then La Tosca and her lover are carried off to St. Angelo and he is condemned to death, but the Regent of Police, who has fallen in love also with the unhappy little Floria, promises, if she will look kindly on him, that he will save her lover and give them a safe passport out of the country.

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When the passport is ready La Tosca seizing her opportunity stabs Scarpia with his own dinner knife, and while he writhes and dies in agony curses him with a vigour and energy that would be more in keeping with a trooper than a young opera singer. Only a Frenchman could have invented such a scene. Only a Frenchwoman, and perhaps not even a Frenchwoman, could have acted with the admirable *sang froid* of La Tosca. She watched her victim till his writhings ceased. Then she took water from the carafe and washed her hands, removed the spots from her white dress, wiped the knife, and finally with a beautiful adherence to her devotional habits she made arrangements for his wake. It is true she did not quite follow out Hood's poem on the unfortunate drowned at the Bridge of Sighs. She did not

"Cross his hands humbly
As if praying dumbly
Over his breast."

But she put a candle at each side of his head and she took a large crucifix from the wall and laid it reverently on his breast, and having possessed herself of the passport by opening his clenched fingers she retired apparently with the full assurance of having fulfilled a pious duty.

* * *

In the condemned prisoner's cell she finds Mario Cavaradossi and she tells him what she has done; now Scarpia is dead and that she has made him order the soldiers to fire with powder only when their prisoner Mario is led out to execution. When the sentence comes to be finally carried out, however, there is some hitch. Mario is really shot and La Tosca in desperation triumphantly announces that she has killed Scarpia, and then flings herself over the battlements into the Tiber. This is the end of the unhappy play, and fine as the acting is, beautiful as are the costumes, striking as are the situations, and splendid as are the effects, it is a positive comfort to come back to commonplace everyday life where such enormities are no longer possible. To come back and find the rain pouring as usual and making a rich brown creamy mud in the Strand, to hear the cries of the boys, the shouts of the omnibus conductors and all the noisy confusion of the hour before midnight in London.

* * *

The Theatre was very well filled, and there were several very pretty *Directoire* dresses after the Bernhardt fashion. Two sisters had gowns made alike, but one was red and the other blue. They were of very soft crepy silk which made very pretty folds and at the end of the skirt were embroidered richly in silk. Three very young girls had also frocks *a' la Tosca* with loose sleeves brought into a tight fitting cuff. Their short waists were finished off with sashes tied in front, their hair hung as people say "out of the water," a great wild curly fuzz untrammelled by ribbon or pins. Over their frocks they wore white chasmere cloaks gathered round the neck and with a hood showing a coral lining and tied with coral strings.

* * *

They were a great deal too young to have been taken to that play; however, their French education is probably not very complete, so let us hope they only understood the lesser part of it. It is no disadvantage certainly to English people to see occasionally, when they cannot go abroad, the points in which other people excel. The acting in La Tosca is altogether taken as a whole very good, and the delivery is more careful and less hurried than that on the English stage. There is also more grace and ease of movement, and though Frenchmen sometimes gesticulate too wildly, reminding one of a windmill in motion, or a new patent scarecrow, their actions are in unison with their words, and do not seem to be a tremendous effort. Looking round on the audience one could see this difference quite as strongly; the Frenchman's animated gestures, the Englishman's stolid repose, with careful blending of each one ought soon to reach perfection.

AFTER FIFTY-FIVE.

One of the most remarkable things in the 19th Century is the greater span of life allotted to every individual man. At the end of the last century the average life was very much the same length as at its beginning, but during the last eighty years, owing to the growth of civilisation or other consequent improvements in medical and hygienic knowledge, this average has greatly increased. And nowhere has the increase been so great as in India. Our forefathers were a dreadfully reckless generation, they lived hard and died early. According to that delightful book, "The Days of John Company," the average life of a European in India in 1800 was three years. The ladies, being more temperate, lived as a rule longer, say six to ten years. A Briton who returned in safety to his native land after fifteen or twenty years' service in the East was looked upon as a patriarch—for had he not outlived five generations of his compeers? After all, such a one was a miserable specimen of humanity, a wreck mentally, physically, generally, and also morally. His skin was yellow, his body bloated, and the greater part of his internal economy given up to liver and spleen.

But all this is changed, and has been changed for many a long day. The 50,000 Anglo-Indians in India are as temperate as an equal number of people to be found in any one other class in the world. We eat and drink of the best, and on the whole we are very moderate in what we consume. We lead healthy lives and, so far from being careless of the laws of nature, we are mostly only too anxious to obey them. As a consequence, after thirty years of service, Anglo-Indians are generally hale and hearty, and have at least another ten years' good work in them. Yet by the inexorable law they must throw up their appointments at the age of 55, and retire to end their days in uneasy and unprofitable sloth in their native land. It is this compulsory idleness which kills them. Again and again we hear of Anglo-Indians leaving India with every appearance of health upon them, yet dying within the year after their arrival in England. They remind one of the horse in Pickwick which was put between the shafts in front of a very large pair of wheels, and as it moved forward the wheels came along behind, and the cabby holding his head up "wery tight" the poor beast could not fall down and die, however much it might wish to do so. But when it was taken out of the shafts it immediately lay down and expired. And even so with the retired Anglo-Indian. Idleness kills him.

A long life of work in India incapacitates the worker from enjoying a life of idleness in England. And the sooner we thoroughly understand this the better. During his long hours of toil in the heat and the sweltering rains the Anglo-Indian ever keeps one picture before his mental vision. He will go home one day. He will have a nice little house in the country within an easy distance of London. He will fish and shoot and go boating and swimming, and when he is tired of rustic sports he will run up occasionally, say once or twice a week, to the Metropolis, stop at his club, see his old chums, and pay a visit to the theatre. His life then will be one long succession of enjoyments. Like the setting sun it will blaze out strong and bright in his old age, and in the midst of a halo of sweetness and light he will go down into his grave, thanking God for all his goodness. But sad to say, in nine times out of ten this vision is a delusion. First the climate does not suit him. His liver and his spleen are not quite what they should be, and the bitter east wind touches them up unpleasantly. The cold gets into his throat and lungs, and the greater part of his time he has a cough on his chest and influenza in his nose. The friends of his youth are grown strangers to him now, and regard him as an interloper. His Indian friends are scattered all over the country, and he may consider himself happy if he sees one of them in a month. Then he has not much money, and it does not go very far. In India he has been accustomed to every luxury, and just when old age has made these luxuries indispensable, he finds he cannot afford them. In India his servants have done everything for him, but in England he must shift for himself. His poor old legs are too stiff for shooting, and the doctor forbids fishing and boating as too damp and chilly. But the worst of all trials is that he has no work to do. He was a person of consequence in India. He is a nobody in England, and this is hard to bear at fifty-five. The hours hang wearily on his hands. What the devil is he to do all day long? Every amusement in England, except walking, costs money, and he cannot walk for ever. His sons, perhaps, are in the army, or have not yet started in life; and they would starve if he did not allow them £50 or £100 a year. Then his daughters are maidens still. Maidenhood is a delightful state, but by no means equal to matrimony in a fond parent's eyes; and nothing so helps to transform the one state into the other as a nice little *dot* of one or two thousand pounds, the giving of which is often like the extraction of one or two teeth from the paternal jaw. Economy is therefore the order of the day, and the list of his amusements is miserably curtailed. His friends, after the first burst, entertain him but little, for he can do little entertaining in return; and in England, as elsewhere, people like to get their *quid pro quo*. And so the poor old fellow wanders about like a shade that has gone astray. And it is not difficult to see in his face that the end is not far off. At last a day comes with drawn blinds, black horses, nodding plumes, friends in crape trying to look serious—ashes to ashes, dust to dust, and there is an end of poor old Smith who, a couple of years ago, looked as if he was going to live out the century.

Two things are necessary for the retiring Anglo-Indian, work and a warm climate. Neither of these can he get in England. The climate is about as unsuitable as he will find anywhere, and as for work in England he will find no natives to drill or judge or tax. Even if he has been an engineer his knowledge employed only in building roads and bridges and ugly bungalows has fallen far behind the requirements of the go ahead West, and he can find no use for it in the old country. England, therefore, to the wise man is out of the question.

We have not space here to pass in review all the other countries which lie within the Anglo-Indian's choice. We will merely say a word or two in favour of Florida, which seems to us to fulfil all necessary requirements. The climate is warm and mild, but it is far cooler than that of India, in that punkahs are never needed. Mosquitoes and snakes are the bane of the Peninsula, but the former must be exceedingly spry if they can get much satisfaction out of human leather tanned for thirty years by an Indian sun; and the latter are very much like the snakes of the East, always talked about but never seen. American snakes, moreover, have this advantage over the Indian species; whisky or brandy, if taken in sufficient quantities, is an almost certain antidote to their bites. To be bitten by an American rattle is the only unimpeachable excuse for a good square drunk, the validity of which not even a Salvationist teetotaller—which we take to be the most rabid of Dr. Richardson's adherents—can deny. Florida has its enemies like every other country, and others assert that the Peninsula is the home of malaria, a deadly place for fever and ague. The fact is that no tropical country can possibly be as healthy as one in the temperate zone, owing to the greater activity of its germ life, but Florida compares favourably with other places in the torrid zone. If the settler takes reasonable care in selecting his locality, in his mode of life, diet, and clothing, avoiding extremes of heat and cold and overexertion, there will be but little chance of his contracting malaria. This is the bane of India, and an Anglo-Indian, having been accustomed all his life to guard against fever, will be on a better footing with regard to the enemy than an emigrant fresh from colder latitudes. Men in India suffer more from fever during the first five years of their stay than during the last twenty-five, entirely on account of their carelessness and ignorance. Towards the end of their exile many Anglo-Indians become absolutely impervious to fever, and this not from any constitutional peculiarity, as much as from prudence and experience in regulating their mode of life. At the worst the malaria of Florida is less to be dreaded than the fogs and frosts of England.

And secondly, as to the work to be found. Florida has practically only one product—oranges. The land is of two kinds—the "hammock" or dense jungle growth very fertile and picturesque, but feverish and difficult to clear, and the "pine" dry and sandy and covered in its virgin state with pine trees. In the latter fever is unknown. The cost of land varies from two dollars to a thousand dollars an acre. Here are some advertisements of land for sale:—"5 acre grove; 350 trees, budded, five years from the bud; ¼ mile from railway depot—1,800 dollars." "60 acres, 10 hammock, remainder pine; 6 acres cleared; 150 bearing trees; 1,000 nursery trees; lake front; 10 miles from Orlando—5,000 dollars." "40 acres best pine land; lake front; 2,000 trees, 1,500 bearing; good house and garden; guavas, pine, apples, &c., ½ mile from Maitland—30,000 dollars." A well planted acre ought to bear fifty to seventy trees; and each tree from 1,000 to 2,000 oranges, say 1,200 as an average, which would sell at about an English pound. An acre ought to bring in an income of £60, half of which should represent clear profit. This is, of course, an acre of the best land thickly planted with good trees, and not purchasable at anything under 1,000 dollars; but even at this sum the acre with its £30 net income gives 15 per cent. on the outlay. Uncleared land is much cheaper, forty acres of best pine land sometimes going at two or three hundred dollars; but the clearing and planting requires very hard work; and for the first nine or ten years the trees do not bear. On the other hand, at a farm where the trees are in a bearing condition the work is light, consisting chiefly in manuring, gathering, packing, and despatching. The drawback of agricultural pursuits in Canada and Australia is the hard work, far too hard for a man of fifty-five, who has sat at a desk for thirty years; but on a good orange bearing farm the work is no harder than peach growing or any other kind of light gardening in England.

Anglo-Indians can take leave from time to time, and after some twenty years of service they generally have £1,000 or £2,000 laid by, and a family of four or five children of any age from five to fifteen to provide for. Let such a one spend this money or a part of it in buying a farm and settling his elder boys on it. The farm should have enough bearing trees to keep the boys in board and lodging. The youngsters could then set about clearing and planting, and though they made numerous mistakes they could not well come to grief, and in a year or two they would have acquired the requisite experience. On the farm selected there should be a great deal of good, uncleared land, and if they turned this to good account their father might send them some more money wherewith to extend their estate. In ten years or so the father himself would retire, when he would find a large estate to his hand, bringing in a first-class income. He could either now take up his residence in England, and the sons could remit a fair interest in the money advanced, which interest would be far larger than any bank would give, or he could take up his residence with his sons and spend the rest of his life *en famille*. He would, in the latter case, have as much work as he cared to do; no anxiety about his sons, and still less about his daughters, who would be certain to marry within a lustrum.

Here we get a pleasant pastoral life with none of that separation of the members of a family which is the chief evil of our Indian existence. Of course, it is not all rose-water, but perhaps if we strike an average and compare the advantages and disadvantages of Florida with those of other countries, the balance, we think, will incline in favour of Florida. The people do a great deal of riding and driving with a minimum of walking. They are very social, and a great part, perhaps a half, are British born. The dirty work is done by negroes, that is, if you have money enough to hire them. But labour in itself is not considered an indignity, and no man loses caste by doing work, however hard and toilsome it be. Everybody is in good circumstances, barring the negroes. Money can buy amusement in Florida as it can all over the world; and there is no reason why with good, honest work and ordinary intelligence a settler and his family in twenty years should not rise to comparative affluence, provided they had a little capital to start on, a remark that certainly cannot be made of England, India, or France, where all that a retired Anglo-Indian can hope for is to maintain his *status quo*.

Moreover, Florida is not a bad place for sport. The jungles and swamps are full of snipe and duck, alligators and deer of sorts. The country is covered with lakes, which abound with capital fish, trout, perch, &c. Fishing, shooting, and boating can be generally had almost at one's door. The country produces all kinds of vegetables and fruits. Beef and mutton are, however, scarce, having, as a rule, to be brought from the mainland.

S.

THE BANDORA BEEF MARKET.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I beg to bring to notice the unsatisfactory state of the Beef Market in Bandora. It is some twelve years now since Bandora has been under Municipal management, and there is no doubt that much as been done in the way of improvements generally. Our roads and streets, with a few exceptions, are kept fairly clean and in as good a repair, I suppose, as can be expected, while the sanitary arrangements are infinitely better than in former years. These changes for the better have proved an inducement to many people to settle in Bandora, and the population has in consequence greatly increased, and there is every reason to believe that a still greater increase may be looked for. In view of these facts, it is but natural that the question of markets for the people should attract some attention, and it is fair to say that the Municipality has provided Bandora with a mutton and fish market, about which no complaint can be made. But the so-called beef market, situated in a very remote corner, is nothing better than a miserable hut of small dimensions, scarcely ten feet by ten, and barely sufficient to afford access to more than some half a dozen people at a time. Here three or four butchers have, by a combination among themselves, made a monopoly of the trade, and with impunity seem to have a perfect understanding with one another, and have it entirely their own way as regards prices for beef, which is none of the best. As an illustration of this, I may mention that "buttock," which is not the best part of beef, is throughout the year charged at 2 annas a pound, and that, too, at times when buttock of a superior quality can be had in Bombay at 12 pounds per rupee;—and one is not in the least surprised to see the same charged at 2½ annas per pound. In fact, the prices demanded are above the ruling market rates of Bombay, while they ought most certainly to be lower, owing to the simple reason that the Bandora butcher saves cartage and heavy market fees, which the Bombay butcher has to pay, to say nothing about frequent rumours afloat of the stealthy slaughtering of rejected animals at dead of night. I would press upon the Municipality the urgent necessity, now since it seems determined to extirpate pigs from Bandora, and the value of pork having in consequence considerably increased since the last decade, for an early erection of a beef market of their own, worthy of the name, with at least half a dozen stalls, letting each of these to independent butchers. This step, it is hoped, will break the monopoly, and thereby reduce the prices to their normal figure. I feel sure the Municipality will confer a great boon on the Christian residents of Bandora, and above all free them from the extortion to which they are at present exposed.—Yours, &c.,

VINCENT ALMEIDA.

Bandora, Aug. 16.

A NEW RAILWAY STATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I understand that the authorities have under their consideration the construction of a station on the B. B. and C. I. Railway line between the existing stations of Borwali and Goregaum. In coming to a definite conclusion on the subject, I hope the authorities will not lose sight of the public interests, and that whichever site be eventually fixed on, it will suit the majority of the passengers, for whose convenience the erection of the station is proposed.

The distance from the Borwali to the Goregaum station is 7,920 yards, and the location of the new station exactly midway between the existing ones would, I am of opinion, meet the convenience of the majority; that is to say, the station should be built at a distance of 3,960 yards south of the Borwali station. By building the station on the site suggested, it will meet the convenience of Manori, Marva, Malvani, Karavdi, Ratavri, Doraili, Charkop, Valnai, Kandoli, Bunderpakhady and Poinsir.—Yours, &c.,

Salsette, Aug. 15. A SHASTIKUR.

THE CRAWFORD CASE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 17.

At the Sessions Court here, on the 13th instant, your readers will remember, Mr. Arthur Travers Crawford made an application to Mr. Candy, Sessions Judge, through his pleader, Gungaram Bhao, representing that Mr. Vidal, the District Magistrate, on the 1st of August, passed an order, postponing inquiry into the charges brought against Mr. Crawford under section 161, Indian Penal Code, until the 16th August; that without waiting till that date, the District Magistrate, on the 9th August, at the instance of the Solicitor to Government, resumed proceedings and passed an order discharging Mr. Crawford under section 494, Criminal Procedure Code, sanction for the prosecution of Mr. Crawford having been formally revoked and the complaint withdrawn at the request of the prosecution and with the consent of the court; that proceedings were resumed without Mr. Crawford's knowledge and behind his back, no notice whatever either to him or to his pleader at Poona, or to his solicitor at Bombay, having been given; that the said order of the 9th August was illegal and improper, and the proceedings of the District Magistrate irregular; that the said order was grievously prejudicial to Mr. Crawford, who, therefore, prays that this court will call for and examine the records and proceedings of the District Magistrate, under section 435, of the Criminal Procedure Code, and order the District Magistrate to be called on to show cause, on Saturday the 18th August, why the Sessions Court should not take proceedings, under section 437, or 438, of the Criminal Procedure Code, and that the papers connected with the case also be called for by the Sessions Judge." Having heard the application, which was made with considerable warmth, the Sessions Judge issued an order to show cause why he should not proceed with the hearing in the terms desired by Mr. Gangaram Bhao, and fixed to-morrow (Saturday) at two o'clock for the argument, but the convenience of all parties being consulted, an application was made yesterday foran alteration of the date and time, as was stated in your issue of to-day. With the consent of the Government prosecutor, Mr. Crawford's counsel, and those engaged in the Hanmantrao case the argument was fixed for this morning at eleven o'clock and the further proceedings in the latter case were adjourned until two o'clock, to admit of the rule being argued. This morning therefore the Sessions Judge held a special sitting for the purpose, and Mr. Crawford appeared with Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, and Mr. Gungaram Bhao, his instructing pleader, in support of the application. Mr. Leslie Crawford was present, as was also the son of the suspended Commissioner. Mr. Jardine, instructed by Mr. Little, of the firm of Little, Frere and Nicholson, Government Solicitors, appeared in support of the magistrate's order to show and Mr. Mervanjee Framjee, pleader, cause why the Sessions Court should not take proceeding under sections 437 and 438 of the Criminal Procedure Code. Great interest was taken in the proceedings to-day, and the large court room was well filled with natives.

The Sessions Judge took his seat at half-past eleven o'clock, and Mr. Jardine at once addressed his Honour, urging that Government had power under special provision to revoke the order of proceedings in the Magistrate's Court—Government, being subordinate to no one, could apply to no higher authority for permission to revoke as the ordinary provisions of the Act provided. He argued that the magistrate had no power to refuse the application, Government having revoked its order, and that the proceedings terminated with the revocation of the sanction. He contended there was nothing irregular in the making of the order, and the proceedings were properly closed.

Mr. Inverarity replied, and having stated that he was instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, argued that sanction having been once given the magistrate had full jurisdiction to proceed, notwithstanding any revocation, except a revocation specifically given to some one else than the grantor. It would be unfair to allow the Government to prevent the magistrate from giving his verdict after putting an accused to all the expense and harassment of a trial. Under any circumstances the application ought never to have been made behind the accused's back or without due notice being given to him. He called attention to the conditions under which the adjournment on the 1st August was granted, that the case was to be proceeded with on the 16th August, and, he continued, no withdrawal of proceedings or revocation of sanction even under special circumstances could be made until after that date and the proceedings ordered on that date. In the course of his remarks Mr. Inverarity intimated that his client would claim his privilege to be tried by the High Court, but the judge pointed out that under the provisions of the Ilbert Act that was not possible unless he (the judge) was of opinion that anything under one year's rigorous imprisonment would be insufficient punishment for the offence which might be proved.

His Honour, at the conclusion of the argument intimated that he would go through the papers and give his judgment on Monday. But his attention being called to the probable inconvenience of such a course, he consented to give judgment within two hours' time. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Inverarity thanked his Honour, the former explaining his inability to await the finding of the court. At two o'clock his honour gave judgment rejecting the application.

Mr. Jardine, addressing the court, said: I appear in this case to show cause against the rule granted by your Honour, which calls upon the prosecution to show cause why the court should not take proceedings under sections 437 or 438 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In this matter, as you Honour knows, from the proceedings which took place before your Honour the other day, a certain prosecution was instituted in the court of the District Magistrate, which required the previous sanction of Government under section 197. That sanction was before the magistrate when the proceedings were instituted. What took place on the 9th August was that Mr. Little, who was appointed to prosecute in the case, appeared before the magistrate and stated to him that the Government had formally revoked the sanction given under section 197 for the proceedings.

The Judge: Mr. Little was appealing as solicitor to Government?

Mr. Jardine: Both Mr. Little, the solicitor to Government and the Public Prosecutor for the Poona District, were in the case. The gentleman who appeared on the 9th August was Mr. Little.

The Judge: Mr. Venkatrao did not appear.

Mr. Jardine: No, he did not appear in court, but he was along with Mr. Little in charge of the case. That revocation of the sanction having been communicated to the Distict Magistrate, he held that he no longer had power to take cognizance of the charge under section 197 of the code; and I submit, the view he then took of his position was the correct one. That being the case, the District Magistrate made the order, which is the subject of the proceedings to-day. The order was to the following effect:—"The sanction for the prosecution of Mr. A. T. Crawford having been formally revoked, and the complaint having been withdrawn, at the request of the prosecution, and with the consent of the court, Mr. A. T. Crawford is accordingly discharged under section 494 of the Criminal Procedure Code, and the proceedings are closed." Now I understand from what took place before your Honour a few days ago, that it will be urged that Government has no power to revoke a sanction once given. Well, with regard to that, I submit that there is nothing in the code which in any way limits the powers of any Government or court giving sanction from revoking the same. The code is silent upon the subject, and I submit that no person or Government having power to give a sanction would not have power to revoke that sanction, unless there was some express limitation of such power in the code. Now section 195, which deals with sanction given not by Government, but given in somewhat kindred cases, does recognize the power of revocation of a sanction so given. Section 195 says "Any sanction given or refused under the section may be revoked or granted by any authority to which the authority giving or refusing it is subordinate." Now, I say that this recognizes that a revocation of a sanction may take place equally with the sanction being given in this particular case. The reason for the expression of the revocation of the sanction is that it provides for the revocation of the sanction by some higher authority than that which had granted it in the original instance. I take it that the power of the grantor to revoke the sanction would be implied. But the revocation of a sanction is recognized by section 195, and a special clause therein deals with the special case in which the revocation will not be make by the grantor, but some court to which the granting court may be subordinate. As Government are subordinate to no one, there is no necessity, under section 197, of any similar clause. It is not necessary, under section 197, that there should be a special power to revoke, but it is necessary, under section 195, that special power should be given to some other than the grantor to revoke in a case where another than the grantor is entitled to revoke. What then is the position when the sanction is revoked under section 195? What would be the position if the sanction were revoked by a higher authority? Meanwhile, we take it that, under section 195 if a sanction is properly given, the proceeding would continue until under the same section the sanction might be revoked. Now, the Code is silent as to what takes place when the sanction is revoked under section 195. But I take it that the effect of that revocation would be what the magistrate has held in this case to be, namely, that he could no longer take cognizance of the proceedings at all; that there was nothing before him to take cognizance of, and that he was, therefore, bound to discharge the accused person who may have been before him. The point is a short one, and I do not think there is any authority to direct upon it. It is a matter which depends upon the interpretation which may be given to the sections of the code. The order made by the District Magistrate also gives leave for the withdrawal of the proceedings and gives the consent of the court under section 494 as well. I submit that this was unnecessary, the proceedings having themselves terminated on the revocation of the sanction. The order, however, goes further, and gives the consent under section 494 for the proceedings to be withdrawn. Section 494 say that any public prosecutor appointed by the Governor-General in Council or the Local Government may, with the consent of the court, in cases tried by a jury, before the return of the verdict, and in other cases before judgment is pronounced, withdraw from the prosecution, and upon such withdrawal, if it is made before a charge is framed, the accused shall be discharged; but if it is made after a charge has been framed, he shall be acquitted. In this case the application for withdrawal was made before a charge was framed; in fact, before any evidence had been taken in the case. Nothing had been done in the case, and when the application to withdraw was made, the consent of the court was given, as required by section 494. The person who actually applied for the withdrawal was Mr. Little, who was appointed by Government to prosecute in this case along with the Public Prosecutor in Poona.

The Judge: What record is there of his appointment?

Mr. Jardine: I cannot point to any record except the Gazette.

The Judge: I do not mean the gazetted record. Is there any order from the Chief Secretary to Government?

Mr. Jardine: Mr. Little mentioned to the magistrate the circumstances under which he appeared in the case, namely, that he had been instructed by Government to do so by a letter from the Chief Secretary to Government, requesting him to——

Mr. Inverarity: Perhaps you will produce that letter.

Mr. Jardine: I have not got it here. But apart from that, there is the following provision in section 493, which says that "the Public Prosecutor may appear and plead without any written authority before any court in which any case of which he has charge is under inquiry, trial or appeal; and, if any private person instructs a pleader to prosecute in any court any person in any such case, the Public Prosecutor shall conduct the prosecution, and the pleader so instructed shall act therein under his directions." I take it that what is here called a pleader includes an advocate, vakil or attorney of the High Court, and in this case, although the Public Prosecutor was not himself present to make the application, it was made by another gentleman assisting him in the conduct of the case, and such application would have the same effect, as if it were made by the Public Prosecutor.

The Judge: But Mr. Little has acted as Solicitor to Government? He is also an advocate of the High Court, I suppose?

Mr. Jardine: He is an attorney of the High Court but not an advocate.

The Judge: I think some solicitors are advocates of the High Court.

Mr. Jardine: No, your Honour.

Mr. Inverarity: They are not advocates by virtue of their being Solicitors, unless they have been formally enrolled.

Mr. Jardine: Mr. Little is the Public Prosecutor of Bombay, the Government Solicitor, and an attorney of the High Court. Under section 493 the Public Prosecutor shall conduct the prosecution as well as the pleader acting under the direction of the Public Prosecutor.

The Judge: What is there on the records to show that Mr. Venkatrao was appearing in the case?

Mr. Jardine: Well, I can only say he was in the case. But Mr. Venkatrao did not appear in the Court that day.

Mr. Inverarity: On any other day for that matter.

The Judge: It would have been easy for Mr. Venkatrao to have made the application to the Court.

Mr. Jardine: It was merely a matter of choice.

The Judge: But I cannot make out why on earth he did not make it.

Mr. Jardine: There is no special reason why the one, more than the other, should have made it. Mr. Little was more conversant with the case than Mr. Venkatrao; and I submit that it was not necessary under that section that Mr. Venkatrao should have himself appeared. On these grounds, I submit that the order made by the District Magistrate was right and that it is unnecessary for any order to be passed under the sections of the Code, such as remitting the matter to the magistrate again, which, it would seem, would be an improper proceeding.

Mr. Inverarity said: I appear in this matter on behalf of Mr. Crawford, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen. The magistrate has dealt with the case, under section 494, in the absence of the accused. No doubt, he was influenced by the fact of its being alleged that the sanction given by Government had been revoked. It is quite clear that the magistrate had not the slightest right to come to any conclusion, without hearing the accused. My learned friend says that the moment the Government revoked the sanction of the prosecution under section 161, the proceedings came to an end. In the first place, I submit, that under section 197, the only thing necessary for the magistrate to have jurisdiction is that the moment he has given his sanction and taken cognizance of the offence, no one can deprive him of that jurisdiction, by any revocation, or sanction, or anything else. The words are that no judge shall take cognizance of such offences, except with the previous [illegible] so. Consequently of the sanction has [illegible] cognizance of the offence, [illegible] to enable him to [illegible] cannot be taken away [illegible] expressly pointed [illegible] But there is no [illegible] away that [illegible] not [illegible] point in the [illegible] before judgment [illegible] revoke sanction, when [illegible] mistake, and the accused [illegible] accused may go to all the ex[illegible] defending himself, and when judgment [illegible] be pronounced in his favour, the prosecution may step in and say "I stop these proceedings—I revoke my sanction." I say it is obvious that the Legislature gives no power to any person who conducts a prosecution under section 197, to prevent the prosecution coming to its legitimate conclusion, as soon as the magistrate has taken cognizance of the offence. I think the magistrate has been of opinion that the sanction is required to be continuing until the end of the proceedings. If he has acted under any such impression, I say he is entirely wrong. He ought not to have acted on it without giving my client an opportunity of arguing to the contrary. My learned friend says that under section 494 the case is withdrawn with the consent of the court. I say in a case of this kind I am bound to take every possible objection I can against the action of Government, and I will say, in the first place, there is not the slightest evidence on record or statement on oath that the Public Prosecutor has applied to withdraw from the prosecution. Mr. Little is certainly not the Public Prosecutor. Section 493 does not apply to him. My learned friend has stated that Mr. Little was acting under the directions of Mr. Venkatrao in the case. As far as we know, Mr. Venkatrao has not been appointed to act in the case. He has certainly never appeared on any of the days this case was before the magistrate. The case was not only before the magistrate on the 9th August, but also on the 1st August, when too your Honour will find from the proceedings that Mr. Little had appeared in no capacity at all, except that he was instructed as solicitor of the High Court of Bombay, and happening to be the Government Solicitor in Bombay, it is supposed that it was therefore not necessary for the application to be made by the Public Prosecutor. It is admitted by Mr. Jardine that Mr. Little was the only person in court who made the application, and that Venkatrao was sitting somewhere in the bazaar or in his house and doing we do not know what. (A laugh.) We do not know if Mr. Little had any communication with him whatever, prior to his coming into court. I think it is very probable he had not so much for this point. But I am going to take a much more serious objection than the one I have just urged.

The Judge: If Mr. Venkatrao had power in the case to make the application, would it have been quite legal for the court to have granted the application for a withdrawal?

Mr. Inverarity: No. My other objection is that the magistrate had no power to consent to a withdrawal without giving the accused notice of the application. Under section 494, it is obvious the Public Prosecutor had no right to withdraw the case, because the consent of the court to his so doing is made a condition of his being allowed to do that; consequently, there is no right in the Public Prosecutor to say that at any moment he pleased in the course of the case, whether at the beginning or at the end, "I apply to withdraw the case, and wont proceed further." He must get the consent of the court, and that must be given in the exercise of the judicial discretion of the court. The consent is not a mere matter of form, or a matter of course; but it is a consent which is intended to be exercised as a matter of judicial discretion. I say that where the judge has to exercise it, it is contrary to all sense of justice that he should even consider the matter, except in the presence of both the parties. I think the mind of Mr. Vidal was in a shilly-shally sort of state, and I suppose he had an impression that the sanction having been revoked, he should allow the case to be withdrawn. I say he ought to have allowed us an opportunity of hearing our objection, because if he had done so, I should have urged very strong arguments as to whether or not he should allow the prosecution to withdraw at all. The information was laid on the 18th July in the most general terms, giving neither names, nor dates, nor amounts, nor places. Mr. Crawford was naturally very anxious to get these details, and notwithstanding his repeated applications, although a month has since elapsed, he has not succeeded in obtaining them. We were very unwilling to allow any postponement on the 1st August. But the adjournment was made on the distinct understanding and condition that the prosecution will be prepared to produce on the day appointed, namely the 16th August, whatever evidence may be forthcoming in support of the charge already brought, as well as of any other charge or charges which it may be desired to include in one and the same inquiry or trial with the charge already before the court. There can be no question that the adjournment was given on a distinct understanding and condition, and I think every honourable man will agree with me that where a postponement is made on a distinct understanding by the magistrate himself, the prosecution is bound in all honour to fulfil that condition, and no application whatever ought to be made or listened to by the court for the withdrawal of the prosecution, until, at all events, that condition has been fulfilled. If a private individual had obtained a postponement on a condition of that kind

can there be any question as to what would have been said of him, if he had failed to fulfil it. But Government are like a Corporation who have been said by a wise man to have "neither a heart to feel, nobody to be kicked, or a soul to be damned." (Laughter). Mr. Crawford was told by the court that no further proceedings were to be taken against him until the 16th of August. But between the 1st and the 16th of August, without the slightest notice being given to Mr. Crawford or his pleader, Mr. Little comes down to the magistrate's court and flourishes in his face the order revoking the sanction of the prosecution. Perhaps, Mr. Little thought it was sufficient to put an end to the case; but I think he must have felt it was improper to put an end to it in the absence of Mr. Crawford. I say we were entitled to have had a hearing before the magistrate, and he was anxious to be tried by a tribunal in which he would have confidence, where he would be tried by a jury of independent, unofficial persons, such as form a jury of the High Court. If he is tried in any other way——

The Judge: The magistrate would have jurisdiction to try the case.

Mr. Inverarity: Just so, but I hardly think he would exercise it in a case of this sort, and the probability is that he would ultimately be committed to the High Court. I say it would be much more satisfactory to him to be tried by a tribunal, in which the judgment would be delivered by independent persons, than by men who were practically his own prosecutors. I submit it is clear that the Magistrate has acted entirely illegally in passing any order without giving Mr. Crawford an opportunity of being heard, and resuming proceedings at an earlier date than what had been fixed without giving any notice to him. I submit, therefore, that your Honour will will send back the case, and direct the magistrate to say that the accused has been improperly discharged, and to proceed with the case.

The Court adjourned for a while at this stage of the proceedings. On its reassembling in the afternoon, his Honour made the following order:—

The order of the District Magistrate, to which exception has been taken in the present application runs as follows:—

"The sanction for the prosecution of Mr. A. T. Crawford, required by section 197 of C. P. C. having been formally revoked, and the complaint having been withdrawn at the request of the prosecution and with the consent of the court, Mr. A. T. Crawford is accordingly discharged under section 494 C. P. C., and the proceedings are closed."

Two reasons were thus given for closing the proceedings.

(a) Formal revokation of the sanction.
(b) Withdrawal of the complaints.

Section 494 is generally quoted; but it is evident from a perusal of the terms of that section that it refers rather to the withdrawal of a complaint than to the revokation of a sanction. The applicability of this section, *i.e.*, the second reason for closing the proceedings, may be first dealt with.

Section 494 provides that any public prosecutor appointed by the Local Government may, with the consent of the court, ... before the judgment is pronounced, withdraw from the prosecution of any person; and upon such withdrawal, if it is made before a charge has been framed, the accused shall be discharged.

There is nothing in the section about the withdrawal of a complaint generally. It refers solely to the withdrawal of the "public prosecutor," and it states what is the effect of such withdrawal.

In the present case, supposing that Mr. Little did withdraw from the prosecution, it is clear that he did not do so as "public prosecutor," and therefore the section is not applicable.

Mr. Venkatrao Ramchandra is the public prosecutor in the Poona district (section 492). It has not been shown that Mr. Little has been appointed by the Local Government a public prosecutor in any case or for any specified class of cases in the Poona district.

According to the record of the proceedings in the Magistrate's Court on 1st August last, Mr. Little, Solicitor to Government, appeared for the prosecution, but this was not as "public prosecutor" under section 493, but under section 495 as amended by section 13 of Act 10 of 1886, nor can it be said that Mr. Little was a pleader acting under the directions of the public prosecutor, according to the latter clause of section 493, for that refers to a pleader instructed by a private person, a position admittedly not held by Mr. Little in the present case; and there is, moreover, nothing on the record to show that Mr. Little was acting under the directions of Venkatrao; and lastly the withdrawal from the prosecution under section 494 must be by the public prosecutor, and does not include a withdrawal by a pleader acting for a private person under the directions of the public prosecutor. It may be noted that there is nothing on the record to show that when Mr. Little made his oral application on 9th August, he purported to apply under section 494. He merely produced the order of Government revoking the sanction, and a copy of a letter addressed by him to the solicitors of the accused, in which after stating the reasons why Government had come to the conclusion that the method best adapted for dealing in the first instance with the case would be by a Commission appointed under Act 37 of 1850, proceeded:—

"I am instructed therefore to inform the District Magistrate to-day that pending the holding of the Commission of Inquiry it is not intended to proceed further against Mr. Crawford in his court and to withdraw the charge already entertained."

Strictly speaking the "withdrawal of a charge", can only be under section 240, a section manifestly inapplicable to the present case. Whatever may have been exactly intended by Mr. Little in his letter, it is impossible to hold that there has been a withdrawal from the prosecution of the public prosecutor under section 494. It is therefore unnecessary to enquire whether a magistrate before giving his consent under that section is bound to give notice to hear the accused person. There remains, then, the question whether the magistrate was justified in closing the proceedings on the ground that Government had revoked the sanction, and thus he was not clothed with the necessary jurisdiction to take cognizance of the case—in other words, was the revokation of sanction illegal and void, and is the case therefore still pending in the magistrate's court?

Admittedly no direct authority on the point can be quoted. In the absence then of any precedent I must hold on the general principle that the authority which can delegate power can revoke such power, that the revokation of sanction was valid. It was argued that when once a magistrate was clothed with jurisdiction, he could not deprive himself of that jurisdiction. This is true. The magistrate did not rid himself of the jurisdiction. The power which invested him with the jurisdiction deprived him of it. Then on the maxim that the expression of the one is the exclusion of the other and an analogy was sought from section 195, and it was argued that as in that section there is a clause providing for the revocation of sanction, the fact that there is no such clause in section 197 shows that the legislature intended that a sanction given under the latter section can never be revoked. But the analogy is not good. The revocation in section 195 is revocation by an authority superior to the authority which originally gave the sanction. Possibly, in the present case, if the sanction had been given by some "court or other authority," to which the accused person was subordinate, and whose power to sanction prosecution in such a case had been limited by Government, then it might be agreeable whether the superior authority, viz., Government, could revoke the sanction. But that is not the case here. The authority, which had power to give sanction, did give it, and has revoked it; and I cannot find any reason why such revocation should be held to be void.

The Magistrate therefore was in the same position as a magistrate would be who commences criminal proceedings under a sanction given according to section 195, which said sanction is subsequently revoked by superior authority. Being divested of his jurisdiction no course was open to him but to close the proceedings and discharge the accused. It is unnecessary to inquire whether he was right in taking this course directly he became aware that his jurisdiction ceased, or whether he should have waited till the day to which the proceedings stood adjourned.

I decline to take action under section 437 or 438, and I order the record and proceedings to be returned.

THE ALLBLESS LEPER HOME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—With reference to the list of donors towards Eduljee Framjee Allbless Leper Home, published in your issue of the 15th instant, I have the honour to request the favor of your publishing the following correction. Harisuckhram Maneckram Mehta, Esq., in memory of the late lamented Mrs. Parshuram Harisuckram Mehta (Priyavandavahu) should be substituted instead of Paroshram Harisuckharam, Esq.—Yours, &c.

J. HIGGINS,
Honorary Secretary,
E. F. A. L. Home.

IN the Westminster county court, Judge Bayley disposed of the case of Chaupautier *vs.* Kennard. The plaintiff, a French cook, sued Mrs. Kennard, a married lady, of 17, Eaton-place, for £16 16*s.* for wages for preparing a Royal feast. Plaintiff said in April last he was engaged at Lord Salisbury's house, when Mrs. Kennard sent for him to prepare a dinner for a party. She told him she wanted it done in the best style, as the Prince of Wales was coming. He was engaged himself for six days, and for that he charged £6 6*s.*, and he had to employ men, to whom he had paid £10 10*s.* The defence was that Mrs. Kennard was a married lady, and was not therefore liable. Her husband, however, was willing to pay the £31 10*s.* 6*d.*, which was at the rate of 10*s.* 6*d.* a head for the dinner, although it was agreed with the plaintiff that he was to supply it at 7*s.* 6*d.* a head. Plaintiff denied that there was any such arrangement, and said the actual cost of the dinner was over a guinea a head. He, however, had nothing to do with that. His claim was for wages. The judge gave a verdict for the defendant, she being a married woman, and advised the plaintiff to accept the offer that had been made. Further, he allowed the defendant full costs, believing it to be a vexatious proceeding.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND CO., LD.—You sent me some time ago "HARLEY'S PILE REMEDY," and it effected a complete cure; so I have decided to take some more of the Harley's Remedies.—J. P. D. M., Jhansi, 11th June, 1888. Rs. 3 per bottle with bandage. Sole Agents for Harley's Cure.—COOPER, MADON & CO., LD., Bombay and Poona.

THE HANMANTRAO CASE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUG. 17.

THE hearing of the Hanmantrao case was proceeded with this afternoon before Mr. Vidal, the Collector and District Magistrate, the parties being represented as before. The evidence of the man Sindekar with which the proceedings of yesterday closed was of such a sensational character that the court contained a much larger proportion of the public than on the previous days in anticipation of hearing his cross-examination. The man's story, as told in answer to Mr. Jardine's evidence, furnished the only direct connecting link as yet made public between Hanmantrao, the present accused, and the suspended Commissioner, for, as appeared in yesterday's report, he stated that having waited upon Hanmantrao and agreed to pay for his promotion, he was taken to Mr. Crawford's bungalow, where he saw the Commissioner, who promised to do all he could for him. Sindekar (after our news parcel left) gave detailed evidence as to the procedure on these occasions. Hanmantrao ridiculed him for "not having his eyes open," and threatened him that if he did not do as he was then advised he would find the results to be very serious, for he would not only be transferred to Jowli, but he would find that even the Jowli position would be abolished. The witness had been, he stated, instructed to write a petition. He did so in due form, setting forth that he had been an acting mamlatdar for several years, and had neither been appointed probationer or pukka mamlatdar. He prayed that his appointment at Chundoor might be confirmed, and that he be not removed, as his wife was ill, and he had reason to believe that Jowli, to which station he was to be removed, was unhealthy, and his wife would consequently suffer. The petition was put in, and together with its formal endorsement was read. The endorsement set forth that had the Commissioner been aware of the circumstances set forth in the petition the transfer would not have been ordered. Sindekar left Poona after the interview, and in concluding his evidence, he asserted that the cancellation order had preceded him, and was waiting for him at Chundoor on his return from Poona. A strict regard for punctuality was a pleasing characteristic of all parties concerned, and considerably before the appointed hour this afternoon counsel had taken their seats within the bar, whilst almost innumerable native pleaders placed themselves in prominent places, and watched the proceedings with the keenest interest, doubtless learning many useful lessons in procedure from their legal superiors. Mr. Branson, however, was not yet prepared to cross-examine, and the evidence of other witnesses in the charge brought by Sindekar was led. Mahadeo K. Kantikar, secretary to the Poona Municipality, deposed to going with Sindekar to see Hanmantrao at his house, and his evidence generally bore out that portion of Sindekar's given yesterday with reference to the interviews. He supported the informant in his statement as to the extraordinary conversation which took place between the informant and the accused, and spoke as to the drafting and presentation of the petition above referred to. The witness, however, was very indistinctly heard by the reporters owing to a peculiarly nervous habit he had of placing his hand before his mouth. But he was heard to state that he had received money from Sindekar for payment to Hanmantrao. Luximan Govind Sindekar, brother to the informant in the second case, gave evidence as to the loan of money to his brother, and its repayment by himself from his Savings' Bank account. He denied having given any bond to the Marwari from whom he borrowed it, and stated further that he had taken no receipt from the Marwari when he paid it from his Savings' Bank account. Narayen Govind Sindekar, another brother, spoke to interviews with the accused when conversations took place of a similar character to that his brother had. He had made an offer of Rs. 1,500, but accused insisted on Rs. 2,000. There was nothing of a sensational character in this afternoon's proceedings, of which a full account his appended:—

At the commencement of to-day's proceedings Mr. Branson intimated that he was not yet prepared to cross-examine the former witnesses, and Mr. Jardine accordingly called Mahadeo Kishu Kantikar, secretary to the Poona City Municipality since 1887, who said: Since my appointment to this office, I have lived in Poona. I know the informant Sindekar. I made his acquaintance through an introductory note from his brother Balkrishna. This was in the month of June last. I saw the order for the transfer of Balkrishna's brother before I saw Narayen Sindekar. After that Balkrishna came to see me. This was three or four days later. He came to my house to see me on the 9th of June of last year. I had a conversation with him, and in consequence of this he and I went to see Hanmantrao at his house. He had known Hanmantrao before this. I introduced him to Mr. Hanmantrao, who told him there and then that he was transferred to Jowli. So far as I remember, Sindekar replied, "I know that; why was was I transferred?" Accused replied, "I had you transferred purposely." He added that if he did not yet see how things stood, there was no help, though there had been many supersessions there would be others. Accused further said that Sindekar should not be obstinate. He asked accused what he meant by that, when he was told by Hanmantrao that he must pay Rs. 2,000.

What was then said? Sindekar said: "I am too poor to pay that," to which Hanmantrao answered there was no help for it. If he wished to have the transfer cancelled and to have himself "confirmed in the line" (as mamlatdar witness explained), he must be prepared to pay the amount. Sindekar asked him to reduce the amount, to which accused said, "It cannot be done," and if Sindekar did not pay it witness said Sindekar was threatened with reversion. Sindekar asked when the amount would have to be paid, to which accused answered, as early as possible. He said he would see Hanmantrao in the evening.

Were the terms arranged on this occasion? The Rs. 2,000 was agreed to on this occasion, and witness and Sindekar left Hanmantrao's house. I parted from Sindekar on the way back. He came back a short time after me. Balkrishna Sindekar on the day, after dinner, drafted his application to the Commissioner. He was asked at the interview by Hanmantrao to prepare this application. He went out at about two o'clock, and returned about two hours afterwards. Again he went out, and returned in the evening at about 9·30 o'clock. I asked why he was so late, and he told me he had been to see his brother. Next morning when I got up, I found Narayen and a stranger, whom I did not know, awaiting me.

What had they come for?

They had brought some money with them for Sindekar from his brother at Barsi.

How do you know it was from his brother?

I asked him whether this was not so, and he told me it was. That evening Sindekar left Poona.

Before he left did he tell you anything?

Yes, he said I have been to Hamantrao and paid him Rs. 1,000, and that another Rs. 1,000 was to be paid afterwards.

Was any arrangement made as to the payment of the other?

Yes. Another Rs. 1,000 was to be sent through me from Chundoor.

And what were you to do with it? I was to pay it to Hanmantrao.

Witness proceeding: About a week after he left I received an intimation from the Post Office informing me of the arrival of an insured registered article at my address.

(The document was produced.) By the same post I got a letter from Sindekar apprising me of the despatch of the note.

You have not got the letter, I believe?—No.

What did you do with it?—I destroyed it. The next day I sent the intimation to the city Post Office, and my bearer was informed that the article was not to be delivered there, but at the General Post Office.

When you got the money what did you do with it?—Before I got it I informed Yahderao Krishna Sathi, of its arrival, and asked him to receive it. I endorsed the portion of the intimation left with me to hand over the contents to Yahderao. Yahderao and I are intimate friends.

Cross-examination was reserved.

Luximon Govind Sindekar (brother to the informant Sindekar), was next called, and examined by Mr. Jardine. He said I am booking clerk at Barsi Road Station. I received a telegram from my cousin, Sukkaram Dajee, Station Master at Guthe, on the 9th June.

The original of this was to have been put in, but Mr. Brown objected, and proof is to be called hereafter.

Did he ask you for money?—Yes; and I borrowed it on Sunday and sent it on Sunday night.

How much?—Rs. 500.

Despatched it how, and in what way?—By Narayen Appajee, and with a letter to Poona to the care of Narayen Bickajee. Have you got that letter?—No, I read it and tore it up there and there. Did you re-pay the money?—Yes. Where did you get the money?—I got it from the Savings' Bank.

Witness proceeding deposed that the book produced was his Savings' Bank book. It contained an entry on the 13th June of a withdrawal of Rs. 500.

Cross-examined by Mr. Branson: When I came to Poona a month ago, I came to make a statement. I went to Mr. Ommaney's bungalow. I came in consequence of orders, and went first to some telegraph clerks with whom I am acquainted, and I put up with them. The first time I saw my brother was in Mr. Ommaney's house. He was present when I made my statement. He may have been examined, but not in my presence. After this I went for a walk with my brother, but we had no conversation about the Rs. 500. On this occasion, he did say something about his straitened circumstances brought on him "by God's disfavour." I destroyed the receipt, as my brother and I are undivided. I have no other business in Barsi Road. Appajee has. He has no business in Poona, and he left his business at Barsi Road to carry my Rs. 500 to my brother. I borrowed the money from Babajee Badel Hadgi.

Did you give any bond?—No.

Any receipt?—No.

Did you get any receipt when you paid the money back?—No, none.

Re-examined: The man who sent me the money was a friend of mine. When my brother spoke of the disfavour of God he explained that it was owing to his having been transferred and having to pay something that he was in want of money.

Narayen Bickajee Agashi was next called, but did not answer. His absence was unexplained.

Narayen Govind Sindekar, another brother of the informant, and who is a passenger guide at Munmad station then gave evidence. He said: I remember my brother Balkrishna came to me at Munmad early in June last on the 5th June. In consequence of a conversation with him I came to Poona. I came on the 6th by way of Chundoor. I took two hundees with me. These produced are the two I carried. On my arrival I went to the Commissioner's Office and then to Narayen Agashi's house, where I was going to put up. He asked me why I had come, and after that I asked him where Hanmantrao's house was. He told me, and we arranged to go together at 5 o'clock. I told him I had gone purposely to see Hanmantrao. He said all right someone else is going at 5 o'clock; we will go with them." The "someone else" was a karkoon. At Hanmantrao's house we saw Hanmantrao. The karkoon was present at the interview. Hanmantrao asked who I was, and I told him I was the brother of the mamlatdar of Chundoor. He asked why I had gone there? I said: Because he has been transferred at a bad time; he has only recently left Peith; his wife has recently been confined; and that I had come to see if he could make any arrangements to prevent his transfer.

What did you go to Hanmantrao for? Because my brother told me to.

And what did Hanmantrao say to this? He was very angry, and said that my brother's eyes were not open; nine persons had gone above him. He had had him purposely transferred to Jowli. Hanmantrao then said: If you want to have his transfer cancelled you must pay Rs. 2,000. I said: We are poor, and have a large family, but if you will reduce the amount we will see what can be done. He then said: It cannot be done for less than Rs. 2,000, and if you cannot pay that you had better go. I again spoke to him. I told him I had brought Rs. 1,000. He said: It cannot be done for a thousand, and added "If your brother does not go to Jowli, he will be put in a head karkoon's place." Then I got frightened, and again pleaded poverty, but with no result. He insisted upon the payment of the money, and told me to go home and think about it, and return next day. I went the next morning after staying the night with Narayen. He asked what I was prepared to do, and I repeated what I had said the previous day. He reiterated his assertion that nothing could be done for less than Rs. 2,000. Then I offered Rs. 1,500, but he refused it, and I finally said I will go to my brother and get another Rs. 500. Hanmantrao said Rs. 2,000 must be paid in full. Then, witness added, I took his permission to go home. I returned to the house of Narayen Agashi, and did not see accused again. I left Poona the same day, the 7th June, by the 12·30 train. I had previously seen Kantikar at his house. My brother had previously given me a note to him and another note to Kalaooteki. I had only one interview with Kantikar in Poona. We did not talk on the subject of my visit; the matter was explained in the letter. (Mr. Branson objected to the answer as inadmissable, and a note of the objection was taken.) When I saw my brother after my return I told him all that had taken place. He said, I will go to Poona, and the next day he did so—that was the 9th June. I came from Manmud on the 14th August at 4 p.m., and this statement I have made to-day is the first statement. No one asked me to make any other. I have been ill recently. I did not apply to the Traffic Manager for leave to go to Poona for the purpose of making a statement.

Cross-examination deferred.

Narayen Bhickajee Agashi, a karkoon in the Commissioner's Office, then gave evidence. He said: I know the last witness, Narayen Govind Sindekar, and remember his coming to me in June last. He said, he had come to get the transfer of his brother to Jowli cancelled. I referred him to Hanmantrao Jaghirdar. He went to Hanmantrao's house and alone. Pitamber Joshi, a karkoon in the Commissioner's Office, went with me. He put up with me that evening. When I returned home I found him sitting with me in the verandah. He had not gone into the house, and did not do so until I asked him. The last witness told Hanmantrao that his brother had told me to give Rs. 1,000 for "the business for the Saheb to cancel the transfer. He said nothing can be done for less than Rs. 2,000, though he had offered Rs. 1,500, so he had better go back. Next morning Narayen Govind said he would go again to Hanmantrao, and he started to go, and I went with him a part of the way. He came back between 9 and 10 o'clock. Narayen Govind left me that day, and returned home from Poona. I remember receiving a telegram on the 25th July addressed to Balkrishna Govind, and I gave it to him early next morning. A man whom I do not know came to me. I asked whether he had received Rs. 500 from Sindekar. He said he had. I saw him pay it to Balkrishna, saying it was from his brother at Barsi Road.

Mr. Jardine here intimated that the course he proposed to adopt was to divide the four charges into two groups, as it was impossible to deal with the four at one trial. In those of Dabir and Sindekar he would endeavour to prove a *prima facie* case, in the event of which it might not be necessary to go on with the others. This course would economise time. Mr. Jardine hoped to finish the evidence by Monday.

The magistrate reminded Mr. Jardine that Tuesday was a holiday, and the case would therefore probably be adjourned to Wednesday. He would decide on Monday whether to frame a charge then or on Wednesday.

The court then adjourned till to-morrow.

CHARGE OF CHEATING AGAINST A POLITICAL OFFICER.

A MUSSORIE correspondent writes:—

The first hearing in the case of cheating, &c., against the Assistant Political Officer with the ex-Ameer Yakoob Khan, came off on Monday. The complainant was one Ram Kishen Dass, of Benares. It seems that some time ago last year the ex-Ameer ordered some goods from the firm. The Assistant Political Officer, on the things being despatched, got the correspondence, and wrote to that firm that the Government of India did not like merchants dealing direct with Political prisoners, and, therefore, all orders for goods, &c., would in future come through him. Some short time after this Gholam Hossein learned that in all probability he would be sent to Meshed in Persia, and therefore surmised that he would have to go to the frontier to Colonel Maclean (I must premise by saying that Gholan Hossein is, to a certain extent, an educated man, and speaks and writes English very fairly.) Thinking that his appointment would be a permanancy, and that it would be a long cry from Benares to Meshed that could reach or touch him, he looked upon the occasion as a special disposition to enable him to make a *coup*; so he wrote to the firm of Ram Kishen Dass in Benares that there was very shortly to be a marriage in the Ameer's family, and that, therefore, the following goods would be required; and he sent a list of kinkobs, jewellery, &c., not for, as I stated in my first letter, of three hundred rupees, but thirteen thousand five hundred, and instructed the firm to telegraph to him and not to the Ameer about their despatch—reminding them of the contents of his letter in the last transaction that the firm had with the Ameer. In accordance with these instructions the firm sent the goods to his address, and he disposed of the whole lot either by sale or mortgage. Just after receiving these goods he was, I believe, ordered to Meshed as he expected; "but the best laid plans of men and mice gang aft agee," he was not to be attached to the Persian Consulate, but merely to accompany Ayub Khan from Persia to Hindustan. After this event, it was proposed to put this man in independent charge of Sirdar Ayub Khan, when he would have been able to meet his debt from what he made out of Ayub Khan—say 500 or 1,000 rupees a mensem; but Ayub was too sharpsighted, and did not like this Gholam Hossein. He distinctly informed Government on this subject. Anyhow he was not appointed to the sole political charge of Ayub, but had to revert to his former appointment of Assistant Political in charge of the ex-Amir Yakoob Khan.

The firm of Ram Kishen Dass wrote often for a settlement of their account, but of course as all letters and telegrams came through Goolum Hossein, they were promptly suppressed. At last, getting tired of receiving no satisfactory replies to his communications, he sent his son up to Mussoorie, who most fortunately went straight up to the Amir, Yakoob Khan, himself, and, as the saying is "all the fat was in the fire at once." For Yakoob promptly took or sent him over to Colonel Law. As I said before the first day's hearing came off on Monday. The accused on being asked what he had done with the goods he had ordered, replied that he had sold them. Mr. Quarry, Pleader, High Court, who is prosecuting, asked the Court to give him a search warrant to enable him, if possible, to recover part of the property in case it might be hidden away by the accused; but the Court refused the application, assigning no reason for so doing. The accused has been released on a bail of two thousand rupees, the bailers being the local Native Banker, Jugmundur dass and the Muhammadan General Merchant, of the Landour Bazaar, Yusuff Khan.

THE next course of Garrison Instruction at Poona will commence on the 7th September. The following officers have been ordered to attend the course:—Captain St. L. Chase, V.C., 28th Bombay Infantry; Captain C. M. Gray, 30th Bombay Infantry; Captain Capel-Cure, Lancashire Fusiliers; Lieutenant R. A. Braid, R.A.; Lieutenants I. H. Gideon and F. D. Milward, Lancashire Fusiliers; Lieutenant P. H. Cunningham, 1st. Bombay Infantry; and 2nd Lieutenant T. L. Stewart, Dublin Fusiliers.

IT is a popular belief that "celestial" dentists extract teeth simply by means of the thumb and fore-finger, which have thus become remarkably strong. A correspondent of a New York paper says that the idea is entirely false. On the contrary, the Chinese dentist uses a small iron implement about three inches long and half an inch wide, with a V-shaped cut in one end. With this concealed in the hand, he pushes and pries the diseased tooth, pretending all the while to rub powder on it. When the tooth is sufficiently loosened, a quick turn of the hand brings the instrument into play, and the offending member is out. The patient is never allowed to see the forceps, and fully believes that only the thumb and finger have been used in the operation. Teeth are never extracted at all among the Chinese unless they have become very loose. When a person goes to the dentist with a toothache, if the man of science finds the tooth too firmly set to be extracted, he tells the patient that some devil in the form of a worm has got into it. To extract the tooth will be dangerous, but the offending worm can be removed. He then takes a little double-headed steel instrument, having a spoon-shaped bowl at each end, and pushes and scrapes about the tooth. One end of the instrument contains a little piece of pith made to resemble a worm, and when the manipulating process has been continued long enough to deceive the patient, the worm is triumphantly produced. No doubt the result is for a short time beneficial. Every one knows that a toothache may be temporarily "frightened away" by a visit to the dentist, and it is quite as likely that deception may also quiet the nerves into brief submission.

A TRAGEDY IN ROHILKUND.

NEWS of a very serious occurrence reaches the *Morning Post* from Pilibhit, in the Rohilkund Division On Wednesday, the 8th instant, Mr. Davis, the District Superintendent of Police, went out shooting, having left orders that certain men of the police under his orders, were to undergo punishment drill that evening presumably for some irregularities in the performance of their duties. Whilst this punishment drill was going on, one of the constables, by name Durga Singh, a Nepalese, was told to give up his rifle. He apparently demurred at the order, and the weapon had to be taken from him. He was then requested to give up his belt. This he absolutely refused to do and at once ran off. Jaimul, a Punjabi constable, volunteered to follow Durga Singh and bring him back. He went off after him but did not return. The next (Thursday) morning it was reported that a third constable, Angnoo, ahir, had deserted, taking with him his rifle and bayonet. It was discovered that a third rifle and bayonet (presumably Jaimul took his when he followed Durga Singh) and forty rounds of ammunition had also been taken during the night. In the course of the day some police returning from an out thana reported that they have seen the three deserters about six kos from Pilibhit, going in a northernly direction, and had been told by them that they were following up Mr. Davis, who, as, we have already stated, was on a shikar expedition. On Thursday evening, whilst Mr. Davis and a lady and gentleman, who were his guests, were dining, three shots were fired simultaneously from outside the dining-room door. One bullet passed just above Mr. Davis' head and lodged in the opposite door of the dining-room. The other two shots passed to the right and left of Mr. Davis (who was sitting with his back to the door) and between him and each of his guests, finally embedding themselves in the wall one on each side of the door in front of Mr. Davis. The Magistrate immediately, on hearing of the occurrence, issued warrants for the arrest of the three policemen who had deserted on a charge of attempted murder, and a reward was offered of Rs. 50 for the arrest of each. The men were at large up to Friday night last. About noon on Saturday it was accidentally discovered (owing to their calling to a villager to buy them some food) that the deserters were in hiding in an untenanted mali's hut close to the outcherry. The police inspector, on hearing this, took twelve or thirteen armed constables and formed a cordon round the house. A constable then crept quietly up to the shed, and looking in through a crevice in the wall saw the three men with their rifles inside. He made a sign to the rest of the police to come up, and as they were cautiously drawing close, three shots were fired inside in quick succession. The police then rushed in and found the three deserters lying dead, each man with his rifle between his knees, with a bullet wound in the throat, and another where the bullet passed out at the back of the head. Death must have been instantaneous in each case. The magistrate, on hearing of the tragic termination to the incident, went at once to examine the bodies. The Inspector-General of Police left Naini Tal on Monday for the scene of the occurrence to make an investigation.

THE DIFFICULTY IN ZULULAND.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Durban, Natal, on the 27th of last month, says:—At the present moment there can be no doubt whatever that a second Zulu war is on foot, resulting entirely from the incompetency of the officials who have unhappily been charged with the administration of the affairs of Zululand. On the 2nd of this month a force of police, supported by a strong detachment of the 6th Dragoons, had to retreat before the resistance offered them by the followers of the Zulu King (as he is still regarded by his people), Dinizulu. Since then matters have gone from bad to worse. Detachments of troops have been hurried up from Natal into Zululand, the authorities at last perceiving that, in endeavouring to treat Dinizulu and his immediate relatives as common cattle stealers, they had committed a grave blunder, and arrayed against themselves the whole Zulu people with whom remained any remnant of loyalty towards the "Royal House." Naturally, the effect of this reverse has been to encourage still more the supporters of the young Zulu King. As if these had not received encouragement enough, the Administration of Zululand, with the view, it is to be supposed, of paralyzing sedition, has arrested without ceremony chiefs of importance who, although believed to be in sympathy with Dinizulu, were quite quite near the borders of the Zulu reserve. The result of this step has been to send the followers of these chiefs to reinforce Dinizulu's army, and to convince the Zulus generally that there is no hope for them save in fighting. It is significant that Oham, Cetywayo's brother, who came over to the English side during the first Zulu war, has on this occasion sided with Dinizulu, his nephew. The authorities in Zululand, in order to reinforce the scanty show of Imperial troops, have called out the Basutos, who were settled near Rorke's Drift after the Zulu war in 1879, and have been endeavouring to raise a strong force of "friendly Zulus" in Jhon Dunn's district, near the coast. As regards the "friendlies," the effort has been marked by failure. From 2,000 to 4,000 was the number counted on, and after waiting three days beyond the appointed day, only 900 had turned up. As regards the Basutos, they have signalized the commencement of their services by burning kraals and looting cattle in a perfectly quiet district, thus piling up the exasperation. Within the last few days Usibepu, on whose account the Natal authorities have made such efforts in Zululand, was defeated by Dinizulu's people, and compelled to take refuge with the British forces, a police post in his neighbourhood being abandoned. General Smyth, who arrived in Natal from Cape Town yesterday, has to-day gone up to Zululand, and it is rumoured, not perhaps with any very tangible justification, that he has been instructed in a measure to take the control of affairs out of the hands of Sir Arthur Havelock. There can be no question whatever that unless the very greatest prudence is exercised, disasters may occur which would create complication throughout the whole length and breadth of South Africa. What serves to complicate the situation is the position of the Boers of the New Republic, now practically an integral portion of the Transvaal. That they have no sympathy whatever with recent British policy in Zululand is notorious; the question is how far they may be disposed as individuals to give Dinizulu the support which he has without doubt, under the terms of the cession of the territory that now forms the New Republic, claimed at their hands.

THE COST OF AN EVENING PAPER.

POOR MR. FREDERICK GREENWOOD! says Mr. Stead kindly, in an impassioned paragraph in the *St. James's Gazette* tells his readers that that excellent newspaper "remains—and as long as he has anything to do with it at all [*sic*] will remain—in the sole and unhampered control of its founder and present editor, Mr. Frederick Greenwood." Nothing, he informs them, but his own pen or "the obituary column of the *Times*" will announce his severance from his beloved organ. He adds, as an encouragement, we presume, to the German gentleman who lately purchased the paper from Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs, that "a considerable improvement in its business management may be confidently looked for." We have pleasure in giving currency to these facts and aspirations, and in wishing Mr. Edward Steinkopff and his editor the greatest possible success. Mr. Greenwood, however, will do well not to allow his patriotic readers to suspect, as some of them, judging from internal evidence, must, we think, have lately done, that "a German gentleman" not only owns the paper, but also animates it. Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs, moreover, seems to be somewhat cavalierly treated by his late editor, if it be true, as is credibly reported, that his eight years' proprietorship of the paper, with Mr. Greenwood as editor, has cost him over fifty thousand pounds. Lord Salisbury ought to make him a peer by way of *amende*. There is no one on the Tory side better fitted to support and adorn the order, and that would be a real encouragement to Mr. Edward Steinkopff.

"Not £50,000," writes a well-informed City correspondent, "but nearly £100,000 is the sum at which Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs estimates his losses in connection with the founding and maintaining of the *St. James's Gazette*. The late Mr. Carles Lambert, a Chilian millionaire, also lost considerably in the same undertaking during the first few years of the existence of the paper. So that it is well within the mark to say that the expense of maintaining Mr. Frederick Greenwood's organ since he established it in 1880 and down to the present time has been considerably over £1,000 a month. All which shows the generosity of Anti-radical gentlemen, and, as I fear I must add, the unpopularity of Anti-radical opinions. I agree with you, however, that Mr. Henry Hucks Gibbs ought to be offered a peerage, otherwise there is reason to fear that Mr. Greenwood may find it difficult to secure a second victim so ideally accommodating as the first has been. Mr. Gibbs, as is well known, is an amiable gentleman, who has one decided hobby—a penchant for bi-metallism. On this absorbing topic he has written pamphlets and frequently given evidence. It seems almost incredible, but is none the less absolutely true, that this policy of bi-metallism has during the last eight years been consistently opposed by the very paper which Mr. Gibbs was paying more than £10,000 a year to sustain. Here is an example of self-effacement for the emulation of Mr. Edward Steinkopff, the new proprietor."

THE break in the Eastern Telegraph Company's cable on this side of Aden gives a Calcutta paper an opportunity for urging that, in the matter of telegraphic communication with Europe, we should have two, or rather three strings to our bow. From whatever cause it may have proceeded, we are told, the stoppage of communication may well be looked on as a disaster; and that such an unfortunate coincidence as the simultaneous breaking of the cables between Bombay and Aden and those in the Persian Gulf would sooner or later occur has frequently been advanced as the strongest argument in favour of the laying of a line round the Cape. The necessity for this has again and again been urged upon the Government, but considerations of expense have hitherto been allowed to interfere with the entertainment of the project. We do not think we exaggerate when we say that if the present interruption be prolonged, India will lose by the cessation of business many times more than the cost of an additional cable. The present misfortune should convince the Government that for State as well as trade purposes an independent cable around the Cape is urgently required.

THE FIRST INTERVIEW RECORDED BY THE PHONOGRAPH.

THE interview recorded below, says the *Pall Mall Gazette*, is the first of its kind ever published. "Interviewing made Easy" would have been as appropriate a title as the above, for here is an interview wherein the interviewer had no work to do beyond the propounding of his questions. The interview at an end—and when interviewer and interviewed had quitted the room in which the phonograph was—the phonograph itself dictated to the type-writer all that had been spoken; and a few hours later a faithful report of the conversation, in MS. form, was placed in the interviewer's hands. These few lines of introduction apart, the interviewer himself was not called upon to use pen or pencil throughout. How, then, was this achieved?

"I will tell you what," said Colonel Gourand, when I asked him for half an hour's talk on the subject of the first perfected phonograph, received by him from Mr. Edison, the inventor, a couple of weeks ago: "we will, if you like, do something novel in the way of an interview. I will show you what the phonograph can do, and what it is going to do for journalist in the future. Here it is before us: speak your questions into it, as I will my answers. When we have finished talking, I will hand the instrument over to my assistant. The phonograph, speaking in our own voices, shall dictate our conversation to him when we are no longer present, and the type-writer shall assist him to furnish you with the necessary notes." Well, we did our interview in this way.

"I think we may say, Colonel, without boasting, that the interview we are just commencing is unique of its kind. It is, I believe, the first time in the history of journalism that a conversation of this sort has taken place through the instrumentality of the phonograph?"

"Yes; and yours is the distinction of being the first journalist to perform the 'great act.'"

"I am fully sensible of the honour. This, however, suggests uses of the phonograph, which I fancy have not hitherto been thought of. Pray tell me to what extent you think the phonograph will serve the needs of journalism in the immediate future. I mean, as to the saving of time and of manual labour to the journalist."

"You are not quite right in saying that these uses have not before been thought of, as the field of usefulness to which you refer has always been prominently in mind. What you are now doing is, nevertheless, the first realization in that direction. You are doing your professional work I may say without working at all. You see you have but to think your thoughts and utter them at your own will."

"Well, yes; this is, I am bound to say, the most comfortable interview I have ever assisted at. At this rate, interviewing bids fair to become the most luxurious branch of the journalist's profession. But it is not every journalist who will possess his own phonograph for some time to come, I fear."

"It will be every journalist's own fault if he doesn't, because it is intended to place the phonograph within the reach of everybody who can appreciate and utilise its powers."

Will not the phonograph be a luxury too, as the stenographer and the type-writer now are, unless it can be put upon the market at a very reasonable cost. Has Mr. Edison settled that point as yet?"

"That point has been carefully considered and due means to the all-desired end provided. There is a way of doing it, and I may say, only one way."

"What is that?"

"By providing for their manufacture upon proper principles—namely, through the erection of suitable works and upon a scale commensurate with the demand. Anticipating that this will be world-wide in its largest sense, Mr. Edison has been engaged for some time past in the preparation, and I may say invention as well as manufacture, of special tools and machinery with which to make the different parts of the apparatus by what may be called automatic machinery, and so that all the parts will be interchangeable. Each separate piece may thus be made by the thousands, so that skilled labour will be required to but a small extent. Although Mr. Edison has secured this invention by numerous patents in all parts of the world, and I may say more widely than for any of his other inventions, he has expressed his intention of relying more upon the method he will pursue in its manufacture and distribution, to secure him against all competition, should any appear, than upon the patents themselves."

"Is it a fact that you here on Beulah Hill are now in daily conversation with Mr. Edison in New York by means of this identical instrument we are using?"

"Yes. I have not written him a line since this machine arrived. Every mail carries to him a phonogram which contains a record of what I think may interest him. There lying before you is the one destined for the next steamer. Here is a copy of its contents. The phonogram you see has a surface of only seven-eighths of an inch wide, six inches long, and is scarcely thicker than a sheet of good English notepaper. It contains what would cover about four pages of notepaper, or to be precise, 172 words exactly. You must understand that with regard to the 'mailing phonograms' we are still experimenting with a view to determining as to the best form and material in which to make them for use by the public. We are keeping a careful record of materials, and the route, that is, the geographical route, taken by each in reaching Mr. Edison. I am sending them to him by various routes round the world, so that they shall pass through all climates and conditions of handling. To-morrow's mail carries out those phonograms addressed, as you see, to New Zealand, to Australia, India, China, Japan, and South America. Those passing through the Red Sea and across the Equator will be so marked. They are addressed to my friends at different points, who will forward them to Mr. Edison. He will then see whether the record is perfectly intelligible, thus demonstrating whether the material of which the phonogram is made stands the various vicissitudes of travel and climate. He will then return them to me for my information."

"To go back for a moment, there is a general impression that a phonographic record once made can be only once repeated. I mean that the phonograph could only speak off a particular record a single time; but I understand that the capabilities of the perfected instrument are much greater. What am I to understand is the extent of its powers of repetition, and are the records to any extent permanent?"

"That is rather a question of the phonogram than of the phonograph. We do not know what the endurance of the phonogram is; we have not lived long enough with them yet to find that out; but many of the musical records you have heard have been reproduced some hundreds of times; one in particular, the one you liked the most, we know to have been repeated between 800 and 1,000 times, and it does not appear to have lost any of its powers. The 'speech record' of greatest value yet made is of course Edison's own renowned 'first phonogram' received by me on the 26th ult. That will constitute No. 1. of the first 'Phonogramic Album' of the voices of the great of all nations; to include alike, some day, the voices of the living and the dead."

"Extraordinary! Yours will be a haunted house, in truth."

"Yes, but I shall not long monopolise the 'ghosts,' for every possessor of a phonograph will doubtless have his album in time."

"Do you expect the experiments you have referred to in what you call 'mailing phonograms' will result in making that form of purely *viva voce* correspondence possible as a general practice?"

"There can be no doubt about it. It is an accomplished fact already, as amply demonstrated by the communications of that character which have already passed between Mr. Edison and myself."

"Will not, then that aspect of its application be of, perhaps, the wildest importance on the whole?"

"Very possibly. I may say even probably so, since by it the element of social and domestic utility is introduced. Large as is the correspondence of that character already, fancy how much greater it would be under the altered circumstances when, added to the ease of the operation, is considered the advantages and delight, not to say the sometimes punishing power of the dear familiar voices from afar."

"Is this use of the phonograph likely to affect the telegraph or the telephone?"

"Only to add grist to their mills, through the inevitable increase of business which invariably comes of every increased facility. The bearing of this latter phase of phonographic service is rather upon the mail bag and its functions, you observe, and unless 'Parliament interferes, the phonogram may be cheaper than the now familiar letter, thus benefiting alike both Government and governed.'"

"Just one more question, if you please, Colonel. Is there any foundation for the rumour widely current that among other, if possible, yet more extraordinary inventions in progress in Mr. Edison's laboratory there is one which concerns the navigation of the air?"

"Yes, that is one of some fifty-five different experiments now going on in the laboratory. I can tell you very little about it at present, but from information received from Mr. Edison himself I may say that the next great revelation of science is likely to be in that direction."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette* is glad to hear that Government have decided to recognise the right of certain States to be permitted to keep up disciplined and well armed troops under their own officers, properly trained and taught to take part in Imperial defence if necessary. The *Gazette* advises the rulers of these States, however, to apply to Government for the assistance of qualified British and non-commissioned officers to train their troops. This assistance might be temporary or permanent as the Chiefs desired.

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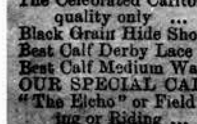

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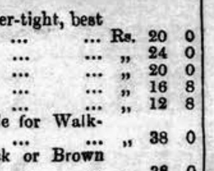

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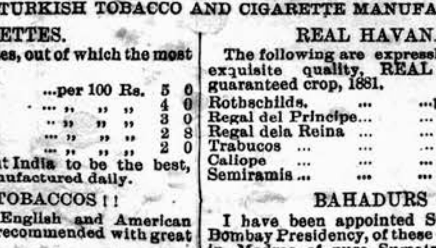

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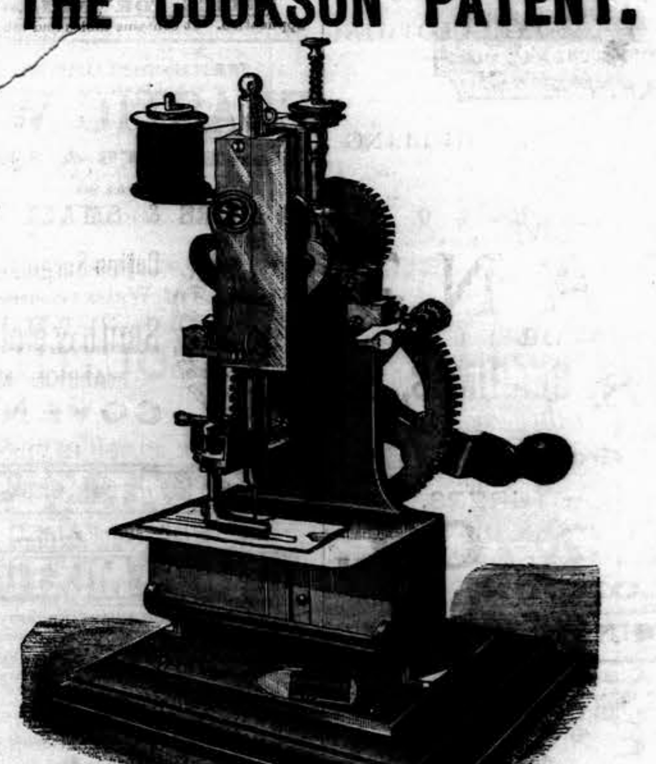

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